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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,806—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

AMONG THE

51 PRIZE MEDALS

AND

AWARDS

obtained since 1851 at various Exhibitions, CHUBB and SON obtained the only GOLD MEDALS, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885, and Melbourne, 1889, for ENGLISH LOCKS.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	2283	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7858	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	3207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	360	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	Gde Grisogono.	1,233	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer KT. of ST. JOHN, 3,483 Tons, Captain BIFLETT, will SAIL hence for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 2nd October.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about the 1st Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,936 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

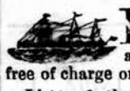
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 1st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 29th September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. "Duca. BALDUINO" ..... 15th Oct., 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, on probation for six months, a WATER WORKS ENGINEER, for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, on Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 400 by annual increments for approved service. None but first class and experienced Mechanical Engineers need apply. Applications with testimonials, &c., to reach the President Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, not later than the 10th October, 1896.

By Order,

H. J. KOTEWAL, L.C.E., Engr. & Secy.,
Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.

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From THOS. HARRIS, M.D., Texas,

Dated, 21st August, 1896.

"Would you kindly inform me if you have an Agent in New York who handles your

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

I have used it for many years and know of nothing more delightful and refreshing and would like to get some more if I possibly could."

THOS. HARRIS, M.D.

21st August, 1896.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.F." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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— FINE OLD GLENLIVET—

Per dozen Cash Rs. 26; Credit Rs. 29.

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Per dozen Cash Rs. 28; Credit Rs. 31-8.

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Per dozen Cash Rs. 35; Credit Rs. 39.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

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Flotsam, by H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady, by S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares, by George Forth	3	0
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The Heart of Princess Osra, by Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler, by A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland, by Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World, by Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey by F. Henniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh, by R. B. Powell	3	8
"Barabbas" by Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire, by S. Baring-Gould	2	0
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REVISED and REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES, STORES & HOUSHOLD REQUISITES.

A Copy of which will be sent post-free to any address on application.

ALL STORES are of the FINEST Quality and GUARANTEED FRESH.

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TO OUR LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE SPECIALLY SELECTED

FROM LONDON, PARIS AND LYONS.

MODERATE PRICES.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
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BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

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COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. GOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

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ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS, A SAFEGUARD AGAINST INFECTIOUS EPIDEMICS.

KEMP'S

10 PER CENT. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,

which, on account of its guaranteed strength, uniformity, and cheapness, is now largely used by many Municipalities, Schools, Mills, Private Families, etc. It acts not only as one of the best and most well known of DISINFECTANTS, but its regular and careful use will often save the visitation of such terrible scourges as BUBONIC FEVER, CHOLERA, ENTERIC FEVER, and diseases of the like nature.

Price, Rs. 7 per cwt.; Rs. 130 per ton, Cases free.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED FOR SEASON '96-'97.

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Large Shipments——All New Goods——Inspection Invited.

ASQUITH & LORD APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	.....	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	,,	10	0
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MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

					Cash. Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—						
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	.....	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	..... ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	..... ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		..... ,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		..... ,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		..... ,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		..... ,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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ENGINEERING WORKS,

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IMPROVED

MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

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F. BOMANN, M. E.

Letters to be addressed

Care of MANAGER of this paper.

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TIVOLI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 6TH, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 8TH.

The Highly Successful Comic Opera.

BLUE-EYED SUSAN.

(written up to date)

will be presented by the

AMATEUR COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

under the direction of Major BETHUNE, 16th Lancers.

Orchestra by the String Band of the Durham Light Infantry.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th September, 1896.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL COMPOUND non-condensing ENGINE of 20 H. P., by the Glenfield Company, Limited, Kilmarnock.

Dia of H. P. Cylinder	10"
Dia of L. P. Cylinder	16"
Stroke	2 feet.

The Engine is fitted with a governor and moveable gear and is in good condition. It was purchased in 1888. Very little used. Price Rs. 3,921-6-8.

STEAM HAMMER.

A 10 cwt Steam Hammer by B. and S. Massey, Manchester, and in good condition; perfectly new, never used. Price Rs. 3,509-14-7.

WEIGH BRIDGE.

Length of platform	15' 11"
Breadth	5' 11½"
Fitted with P. W. rails	5' 6"

apart. It is fitted with relieving apparatus which prevents the wear on the knife edges when not in use. It is constructed to weigh four wheeled wagons up to 21½ tons. Makers' name Hodgson and Stead, Manchester. Price Rs. 2,076-12-10.

Reasonable offers for the above Machinery will be considered by the Undersigned.

R. J. W. OATES, Manager,
Umaria Colliery.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
FOR THE
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, CANE MATTING, &C.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., attorney of the Official Assignee of Madras, and in re Aranyaval Subapathy Mudli ar (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 2nd October, 1896, at 1 p.m., at No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, second storey, and facing the Share Bazaar, consisting of writing table, camp and platform tables, chairs, screens, cupboards, sofas, iron chest, clock, hanging punkhas, dumb-waiter, dressing glass, telephone box, writing materials, letter scale, candlesticks, cane matting, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD AND BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1896, the following property in two lots:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yeards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 8105 and Street Nos. 538 to 534 and 11, Cooper Street, and which ground forms a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2317 and 2369, new Nos. 2374, old survey Nos. 1164 and 1162 and new Survey No. 4526, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Parel Road, on or towards the west by a gullyland beyond it by Lot No. 2 hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the said Bapty Road, and on towards the south by the property of Abdool Salem, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the owner.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the said Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7947 and street No. 9, Bapty Road, and which ground forms a portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2317 and 2369, new No. 9374, old Survey Nos. 1161 and 1162, and new Survey No. 4526, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a gully and beyond it by Lot No. 1 above described, on or towards the west by the property of Doctor Gimi, on or towards the north by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Abdool Salem, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the owner.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, and Kola, solicitors, at their office, No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT;

Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood strongly made dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, of the best design, cabinets of various sizes, single and double door almyras with plate glass mirror, carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, ornaments, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Dittmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and oil-paintings in gilt frames, a compass, an electric fan, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, one cow with calf, giving 6 seers of milk daily, 1 she-goat, a handsome strong victoria with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, flower pots, etc., the property of REUBIN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful grey waler mare, aged, goes well in saddle and harness and very quiet.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, going in single and double harness.

On account of the concerned—

3 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, by 'Simpson' of Madras, in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow known as 'Fox Hall,' situated at Civil Lines, Poona, in a central and very desirable locality.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

A large and commodious house known as 'Fox Hall,' situated at Civil Lines, Poona, near the synagogue.

The bungalow has one large drawing and one dining-room, two large and two small bedrooms, with bathrooms attached, one office room, cookroom, stables, outhouses, etc. It has a large compound containing about 37 goontas or thereabouts, it is bounded on the east by the passage leading to Tankerville, on the west by the property of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairaj Peerbhoy, on the north by Tankerville, and on the south by the public road called the Civil Lines.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow known as "Valentine Lodge," situated at Sungum, Poona.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

A large and commodious house known as "Valentine Lodge," situate at Sungum, about 10 minutes drive from the Railway Station, has two bungalows in the compound. The large bungalow has one large drawing and one large dining room, 2 large and 2 small bedrooms with bathroom attached, cookroom, stables, outhouses, &c., and has extensive compound, about 7 acres and 6 goontas and has besides alluvial land about 1 acre and 31 goontas.

The small bungalow has a dining and drawing room, 2 bed and bath rooms, and separate cookroom outhouses, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Sending Christmas Presents to Friends in Europe.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., a very choice lot of superior electro-plated ware, Cutch, Shikarpore, Burma, and Madras silverware, Cashmere, Moradabad, and Scinde art goods, rich shawls, gold and silver jewellery, marble clocks, large pier glasses, 2 large size iron safes, English show case, office tables, large size glass-door cupboards, fancy goods, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TEMKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Temkar Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1190, 1189, and 1190; new Nos. 8353, 8352, and 8354, old Survey Nos. 2324, 2325, 1-2824, and new survey No. 2-3777, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 145, and street Nos. 91, 95, and 97, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Temkar Street, on the north by the property of Oomer Ally Serang, and on the south by the property of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoossein Kaliyankar, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st prox. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Photographers, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, best plate ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany brass bound square pianoforte by Rose, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of A. MEYER, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES USED AS TANNERIES, AT DHARAVI, NEAR MAHIM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gunny, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October, 1896, the following valuable properties:—

LOT NO. 1, AT 3 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government tocca land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi Road, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the north and west by Dharavi Road, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11395 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 19, 24, 2, 5, 15, and 27, new Nos. 16569, 16514, a-13837, a-15761, 15782, and 15366, and new Survey Nos. 3740, 3739, 2-a 3-a 293, 5-289, 5-289, and 8-289, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6122 to 6127, and Street Nos. 11 to 16, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the south and east by the Dharavi Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Chini Remail, and on the west by the property of Fakeer Mahomed Maistry, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories, or chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 210 feet from north to south on the eastern side thereof, and 85 feet on the western side, and 215 feet from east to west on the northern side thereof, and 255 feet on the south side (the area thereof being 4,575 square yards or thereabouts), and bounded on the east by batty ground of Bhindia Bhoyer, and batty ground of Ebrahim Saheb Nowrungay, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the batty ground of Nagoa Jivakny, and on the south by batty ground of Bhicar Kolly and batty ground of Madhavrao Bhaskerjee, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 197, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6334, 6335, and 6337, and Street Nos. 223, 224, and 226, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

LOT NO. 3, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings factories, and chawls standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the south of the said Dharavi Road in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,605 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 23, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 6295, 6299, and Street Nos. 184, 188, Dharavi Road, and bounded on the east by several pieces or parcels of land respectively, belonging to Aooly Patel, Bhoocho Chakoor Pudma, Junka and Bhinda Bhunduri, on the west by vacant land, belonging to Ismail Russool, on the north by the said Dharavi Road, and on the south by the land belonging to Sookru and others, and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.

Colaba.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC are CAUTIONED against AGENTS CLAIMING to be representatives of this LONG-ESTABLISHED COMPANY or to be connected with it, and against all other persons using the name thereof, or similar Names, without authority.

The Offices, Shops, and Godowns of TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, are situated in the following places only:—

BOMBAY	Esplande Road
BYCULLA	Bellasis Road.
POONA	Arsenal Road.
MAHABLESHWAR ...	

The Company has no connection whatever with any Firm or PERSON using a similar name, or any other name than that of "TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED." All accredited Agents of this Company will be provided with a written authority signed by the Manager, and no lists, periodicals, or books are genuine unless they bear the full name of the Company thus:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the first day of October, 1896, the NAME and STYLE of our Firm shall be

GADDUM & Co.,

instead of the present name and style, viz.:—

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, September 24th, 1896.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

NOTICE.

IT having come to the knowledge of Messrs. PRICE and Co., of 72 and 73 Hatton Garden, London, that large quantities of EAU DE COLOGNE are Imported into and sold in India such Eau de Cologne being contained in Bottles constructed and shaped and bearing Labels, Capsules and patented Sprinklers similar to or in imitation of the Bottles of Eau de Cologne of Messrs. Price and Co. exported by them to India for many years past.

ALL DEALERS in and Importers of Eau de Cologne and all Buyers and Sellers of the same are hereby warned against Importing, Buying, Selling or having in their possession for Sale or any purpose of Trade, Bottles of Eau de Cologne shaped and constructed and bearing Labels, Capsules and patented Sprinklers which may cause it to be believed that the contents of such Bottles are of the manufacture of Messrs. Price and Co., and IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that should this warning be disregarded all persons concerned will be prosecuted for using a FALSE TRADE MARK and for other offences in relation to the premises under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—Dated the 18th day of September, 1896.

FRAMJI, SONS & CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay
for Messrs. PRICE and CO.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1896, at 4 P.M., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint auditors for the year 1896-97 and to fix their remuneration.

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd September to 12th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

NOTICE, DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Bank of Bengal are authorised by the Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Ld., to invite Tenders for Rs. 9,00,000 of Debentures for the erection of a New Ring Frame Mill at Goosery.

1. Debentures will be of Rs. 500 each, and for a term of 15 years.

2. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly on presentation of coupons at the Bank of Bengal.

3. Tenders will be received up to THURSDAY EVENING, 1st October, 1896, for the issue of Rs. 9,00,000, which will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application
" 20 " allotment.
" 25 " 1st November, 1896.
" 25 " 1st January, 1897.
" 25 " 1st March, 1897.

4. Tenders at a minimum rate of par and at higher rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest, and the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at such rates in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders.

Tenders which are not accepted will be advised by post, and refund of deposit made on application to the Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, 19th September, 1896.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France. Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 21 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

TENNIS SHOES.
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 16-12.

TENNIS SHOES.
WHITE CANVAS
RUBBER SOLES,
Rs. 11-4.

CRICKET SHOES.
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 16-12.

CRICKET BOOTS.
REAL WHITE BUCKSKIN
WITH SCREWS OR NAILS,
Rs. 21-12.

CASH OR V. P. P.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allow when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
Indian Banks.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. } 10 p. c. }	1,405
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 15,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	163
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	444
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	9 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,800	1,100	all		700
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	62
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	820
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	660
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	780
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,730
China Mills Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	965
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	750xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		dvdRs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	610
Curri m bhoy Mill	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25	640xd
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	720
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hinguphat Mills	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	740xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,075
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	dvdRs.15	545xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	740xd
Jeffer Alli	600	600	600	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	1,020
Jubilee Mills Co.	943	1,900	1,000	20	580
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,520	1,000	dvd Rs35	825
Loopold	2,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	270xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	850
LuksmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,100
Madras United	336	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,600
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Re 3	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	230
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	610
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	880
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,250
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,200
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	950
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	700xd
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs15	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	590
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	800	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,800	1,000	1,000	35	800
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	195	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	187½
Colaba	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	225
English Press and Manfg	400	200	1,000	75	1,375
Fort	150	3,500	500	dvd Rs 8	100
French	300	500	500	25+80	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	600
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	500	dvdRs40	385
Khangaum	240	450	100	dvd Rs11	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	450	Rs40	530
Mahadmpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile	1,000	125	500	53	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Munmar M	1,000	250	400	Nil	392½
New Berar	1,300	500	all	15	215
New Indian	4,000	125	500	dvd Rs30	615
Prince of Wales	100	500	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	25	475
Sassoon	300	500	75	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	500	20	585
Sind	400	2,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	750	50	550
Surat Cl Press Co., Ld.	370	200	250	Nil	87
Volkart	...	1,000	all	12	230
			10	dvd Rs65	1,250
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	95
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		400
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	67½
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				half Yearl	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs10	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld				7½	
Back Bay Baths	...	1,000	100	...	115
Badhan Pile	500	30	50		5
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	6,000	100	100	12	155
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	225	75	1,575
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Flour Mill	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Deccan Paper Mills	720	500	500	50	1,300xd
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	240
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
John Roberts & Co	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
Kamp & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	360xd
Maroks & Co., Ld	600	500	500	30	300
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	165
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	98xd
Soundy & Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490xd
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	36	60	1,070xd
Telephone Co.	1,000	100	100		132
	6,000	201	100	dvd Rs1	332

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-2	
Gold Leaf	,, 27-4	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-14	,,
Do. do. new	,, 26-12	,,
Australia bar Gold	,, 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-6	
Sovereigns	,, 17-2	
Do. Dupons	,, 17-1	
Silver 1f	,, 91	
Do. 1/2	,, 91-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 50m. Sun sets, 5h., 49m. High water, 5-24 m., 3-48a. Low water, 11-9m., 10-20a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Lukhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Press Company, Medows Street, 4 p.m.
Mahuva Press Company, Dean Lane, 4-15 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Reception, 8-45 p.m. (Music, &c. Ladies invited.)

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arabia entered, and the steamer Imperatrix left the dock yesterday.

JAMSETJI N. PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE.—Mr. Kawasji Pestonji Nekoo, a student of the Jamsetji N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, has been granted by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons a second grade certificate for proficiency in the theory of the art of short-hand writing.

THEFT IN A GODOWN.—Abdul Alli Tyab Alli, a stationery merchant, having his godown in Nagdavie Street, reported to the police, on Monday noon, that out of a number of cases of stationery which had been placed in the passage outside the godown, he noticed one to have been broken open and ninety-two gross of lead pencils, valued at Rs. 279, stolen therefrom.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following papers will be read :—" On Conversion to Hinduism, by Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, and Notes on Embalming in Modern India," by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Hutwa.

NEW PRINCIPAL OF KALABHAVAN, BARODA.—It appears from a Baroda paper that Mr. Raojibhai Motibhai Patell, L.C.E., has been appointed *sub pro tem* Principal of the Kalabhavan in place of Professor T. K. Gajjar, B.S.C., M.A. Mr. Patell was first offered a monthly salary of Rs. 200, but he having resumed it, H. H. the Gaekwar has been pleased to sanction a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

A PROW SWAMPED.—About 1 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th instant, prow No. 2145, laden with twenty-seven bundles of ivory, was lying alongside the steamship Thames, when a launch, belonging to the P. & O. Company, Hereward, came alongside with five prows in tow, and one of these prows collided with prow No. 2145, and swamped it with the whole of the cargo, valued at Rs. 15,000. All the crew were picked up by the prow which collided.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mambassa, Zanzibar, Mayotti, Nossebi, Majunga, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and Transvaal, per extra s.s. Patna, will closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday), the 1st proximo.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.—A correspondent writes from Wadhwan :—A large meeting was held here, on account of the great impurity done by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in the holy place of Satrunja Hill, to-day. The Thakore Saheb made the sacred temples unholy, fined the servants and managers wrongfully, and stopped people from repairing the sacred places. For this injustice the Sangh (meeting) is very sorry, and so it requests Sheth Ananji Kalianji, at Ahmadabad, to take proper means to remove all these difficulties.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—The charge of extortion, illegal detention, &c., preferred against Mahomed Ibrahim, policejamadar at the Null Bazar Chowkey, at the instance of Rutonsey Mulji, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns, was called on for hearing, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Payne, solicitor for the complainant, applied for permission to withdraw the charge, and Mr. Velinkar, pleader for the accused, having nothing to say against the application, the charge was withdrawn, and the accused discharged.

A NEW RAILWAY STATION.—The new railway station of Nala-Sopara, between Bassein and Virar, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, will be thrown open for public use from the 1st proximo. The want of this station was badly felt by the inhabitants of Nala-Sopara and the neighbouring localities, as can be seen from the organisation of the Sopara station committee and the efforts made by it during the last fifteen years. Messrs. Motilal Gungadas, B.A., and Ramdass Kashdass Modi, honorary secretaries of the committee, are to be congratulated on their success in inducing the authorities concerned to construct the station.

"THE GYMKHANA."—Another new sporting journal has been started in Bombay, and has been named "The Gymkhana," Messrs. Anderson and Co., of the Byculla Commission Stables, are the proprietors. They are certainly very plucky, seeing that the last sporting paper started in Bombay only lived a fortnight. "Doggy," who used to write the sporting notes in a local evening contemporary, has charge, and he is to be assisted by other sporting correspondents in outstations, since Messrs. Anderson and Co. intend to make a serious bid for success. One of the features of the newspaper is its veterinary notes by Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, while another is the article on the Bombay horse market, which will doubtless prove serviceable.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Nursey Shamji, aged fifty-one, a licensed vendor of tobacco, residing at De Lima Street, Mazagon. About 8 o'clock, on the evening of Friday, the 25th instant, deceased, who was an opium-eater, was seated on the verandah of his shop, dosing from the effects of opium, when he accidentally fell down the steps of the verandah on to the road below, a distance of only three feet, sustaining a wound on the nose. Nursey was treated at home, and appeared to be progressing favourably, until 2-30 p.m., on Monday, when lockjaw set in, and he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB MAYARAM SAMBHUNATH.—The death of Rao Saheb Mayaram Sambhunath, a pensioned Deputy Educational Inspector, is announced. It took place some short time ago, at his native village at Mota, in the Olpad Division of the Surat district. He was an old Elphinstonian, and entered service as an assistant teacher, but he soon came to the notice of Mr. (now Sir) T. C. Hope, Educational Inspector, N.D. He soon became a Deputy Educational Inspector. He was author of several useful works, and was a member of the Gujarati Book Committee. He made himself very popular amongst the mehtajis under him, as can be seen from the memorial fund raised by them on the eve of his retirement after a meritorious service. The interest of the fund is utilized in giving a prize to the highest successful candidate in the Sanskrit College. In addition to English and Gujarati he had acquired a good knowledge of Sanskrit and Marathi. The loss caused by his death soon after the demise of Mr. Uttamram Nurbheram Mehtaji, who was also a native of Mota, and that of Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Ranchhoddass, of Broach, is widely regretted by the Gujaratis.

MAHOMEDAN CLUB, BOMBAY.—The eighth social gathering of the members of the Mahomedan Club, Bombay, writes a correspondent, was held on the 26th 27th, and 28th instant, at Meher Ali Villa, the bungalow of Mr. F. M. Damani, situated on and just facing the seashore at Vesava. Both the villa and the bungalow are situated amidst clusters of palm trees. The members for the most part passed their time in familiar conversation and indoor games. A number of them enjoyed sea-bathing in the morning of the 27th, and in the afternoon a group photograph of the members of the gathering was taken by Mirza Mohammed Raza. In the evening sports took place on the seashore, in which Mr. Ali bin Shubaili won two prizes, and Mr. Ibrahim Jevelary won a prize. Afterwards a meeting, presided over by Mr. Mohammad Jafer Mukhi, was held, at which prizes to the winners in the sports were distributed. The president thanked Messrs. Meher Ali Patel and Fazal Mohammed Damani, who had kindly allowed the club to use their bungalows for the gathering. He also thanked Mr. Abdul Kayyum for his excellent management during the gathering. Lastly, Mr. Abdul Kadar Khakhatay spoke for a few minutes on the progress of the club, and proposed a vote of thanks to the president, which was carried. The meeting was then dissolved.

ENTICEMENT OF A YOUNG MARATHA GIRL.—The case in which one Luximon Daji has charged Ganput Krishnaji with having enticed away his brother's wife, Subodhrabai, came on for further hearing on Tuesday, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Lalkaka appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, High Court pleader, defended. Ramchandra Purshotam, medical practitioner, stated that on the Sunday in question, while visiting some of his patients at the Two Tanks Road, he saw Subodhrabai and the accused seated together in a room. They were gaily joking with each other, and the accused pulling away something from her hands. They were both at perfect ease, but on seeing the witness, they got up and closed the door. Witness took no further notice of the incident, but passed on to his patient's rooms. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar at great length. Asked if he saw the accused doing anything objectionable, or kissing Subodhra, witness said he could not say. Asked about his professional practice, he said it was amongst the poor classes, and that complainant's wife was amongst his patients, and the last time the complainant had called at his dispensary, he informed him of what he had seen at the Two Tanks Road. At this stage, for want of time, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday, the 2nd proximo.

THE SIR CHARLES SARGENT MEMORIAL FUND.—An account of the Sir Charles Sargent Memorial Fund has been published for the information of the subscribers, from which it appears that the total subscriptions came to Rs. 16,350, out of which, after defraying the expenses of the evening entertainments given to the learned judge at "Westfield," Rs. 3,500 were remitted to him to meet the expenses for his portrait sanctioned by the subscribers, while Rs. 8,893-9-9, the balance in hand, has been paid to the University of Bombay to form the nucleus of a University endowment fund in the name of Sir Charles Sargent. The protrait has been presented to the learned judge in the name of the citizens of Bombay, with an illuminated copy, engrossed on vellum, of the resolutions passed at the public meeting, encased in a silver casket. About 2,000 representatives of all classes of the community were present at the entertainment given at "Westfield" on the 11th April, 1895. The success of the entertainment may be judged of from the following letter which Sir Charles wrote to Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas on the following day, which has not yet been published :—Dear Mr. Vurjivandas,—I cannot sufficiently thank you and the gentlemen associated with you for the great honour done me by the magnificent entertainment of yesterday evening. It was indeed a scene of beauty which I can never forget, and which will always be one of the most pleasant associations in connection with my life in India. I can assure you that the kind feeling towards me which prompted it will never be effaced from my memory. To you, dear Vurjivandass, I owe the warmest acknowledgments for your most kind personal exertions in making the entertainment the great success it was from every point of view. Wishing you and your family every happiness,—I remain, Yours faithfully, C. SARGENT.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJEE.)

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND PURCHASE OF COTTON.

PURSHOTUMLAL GOPINATH AND OTHERS VS. SOORAJMULL RAMSOOKHDAS AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs in this case are Hindu merchants trading in partnership in the name of Shridham and Co., while the defendants are Marwaree merchants trading at Biawar and Bombay, under the name of Ramsamull Sancharam. The plaintiffs' claim was for Rs. 3,809-7-0 as damages for the breach by the defendants of contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton, with interest. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabboy and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendants acted as their agents at Biawar near Ajmere, and bought and sold cotton for the plaintiffs on the terms that the defendants guaranted all transactions to the plaintiffs, and were responsible to them for the due carrying out of all contracts entered into by the defendants on the plaintiffs' behalf. The defendants entered into several contracts for the sale and purchase of cotton on the plaintiffs' account for the month of Maha, 1949, and also for the month of Vaisakh, 1950.

The contracts for purchases exceeded the contracts for sale for the month of Maha by 300 maunds, and the plaintiff's were ready and willing to take delivery, and pay for the 300 maunds of cotton, and requested the defendants to give delivery, but the vendors failed to deliver to the plaintiffs, or to the defendants on their behalf, the said cotton, as the price of cotton had gone up. The contracts for purchases exceeded the contracts for sale for the month of Vaisakh, 1950, by 2,400 maunds; and the plaintiffs were ready and willing to take delivery, and pay for the cotton; but the vendors again failed to deliver. The plaintiffs were entitled to recover from the defendants, in respect of the said contracts, the difference between the market rate on the due date of the contracts and the contract price. The market price of the cotton on the due date for performance of the contracts for Maha, was Rs. 18-1-3 per maund. Owing to the rise of value of cotton, the merchants at Biawar resolved not to deliver any cotton, and fixed the price for Maha contracts at Rs. 14-13-6, and for Vaisakh contracts, at Rs. 14-13-6. Both the rates were avowedly below the market rates, and were fixed by the merchants to serve their own purpose. The defendants contended that the plaintiffs were bound to accept from them the difference between the contract price and the rates so fixed, which the plaintiffs denied. The plaintiffs also said that, as to the contracts for 2,400 maunds for Vaisakh, as the vendors were not ready and willing to deliver the same; the plaintiffs were not bound to pay anything in respect of such contracts, which became cancelled on the failure of the vendors to deliver. The defendants had sent to the plaintiffs accounts in which they did not give the proper credit to the plaintiffs for the amounts due to them in respect of the Maha contracts, and yet sought to charge the plaintiffs with sums in respect of the 2,400 maunds under the Vaisakh contracts. There was due to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,809-7-0, and they prayed judgment for the sum, with interest and costs.

The defendants admitted that they acted as agents of the plaintiffs, at Biawar, and bought and sold cotton for them, but they denied that the terms of the agency were correctly stated by the plaint. The agency business was carried on under the rules in force among merchants and agents of Biawar, and the defendants, under such rules, were only liable to their principals as sureties in the event of the contracting party becoming insolvent, and failing to pay monies due in respect of the contracts. The defendants admitted that they entered into contracts for purchase and sale of cotton for Maha, 1949, and that the contracts for purchase exceeded the contracts for sale by 300 maunds, but they denied that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to take delivery. On the contrary, they authorised the defendants to settle all the contracts for Maha delivery at any rate obtainable. They accordingly sold and informed the plaintiffs of the result, and the plaintiffs approved of the sale of 600 maunds, and asked at what rate the contracts for the remaining 300 maunds were settled. The latter were settled at Rs. 15-13-6, being the rate fixed by the "panch" of merchants at Biawar, and the defendants said that the settlement was binding upon the plaintiffs. Though the defendants were not legally bound to do so, they had credited the plaintiffs in account with the amount paid in settlement of the contracts. It was admitted that the contracts for purchase exceeded the contracts for sale of cotton for Vaisakh, 1,950, by 2,400 maunds, but the defendants denied that the plaintiffs were ready and willing to take delivery. These contracts did not become cancelled as alleged. The plaintiffs failed to provide the purchase money for the cotton when the time came for the delivery thereof, as they were bound to do according to the custom of the trade and the rules in force at Biawar; and the defendants were obliged in consequence to settle the contracts, at Rs. 14-13-6; and there was due to the defendants, in respects of these contracts, the sum of Rs. 2,053-8-3. The defendants had filed a suit in the count at Biawar to recover from the plaintiffs the amount shown to be due from them, viz., Rs. 339-1-6. They were unable to file the suit at Biawar owing to the courts of that place being closed for two months, and the plainuiffs had filed the present suit to hamper the defendants in the prosecution of their claim at Biawar, which is the proper forum for the trial of the matter in dispute between them. Under the circumstances, the defendants submitted that this suit ought not to be allowed to be continued in this court, and should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

"I SAW yer kiss her," leered naughty Willie, after young Mr. Gilley had stolen a kiss from Willie's sister. "Oh—er—Willie," replied Mr. Gilley, in great embarrassment, "here's a dime. Don't say anything about it; there's a good boy." "A dime!" retorted Willie, scornfully. "My regular charge is a quarter."

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. &c. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the plain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Alfred High School presented a gala appearance last Thursday, when Rajkot and his wife assembled there, in response to invitations issued by the popular Educational Inspector, Mr. Turkhud, to witness the distribution of prizes, generously presented by Prince Samatsinghji (an old Bombay favourite), of Palitana, to the students of the Saddar Schools and M. T. Practising School. The Political Agent kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Near him the kind donor of the prizes and the Princes of the Rajkot House were accommodated with seats. But *place aux dames*—Alas! I always go astray when seeking to describe the technicalities of ladies' fashions. I can only say all the ladies looked so bewitching in the pretty summer costumes they had donned for the occasion. I wished I were *Byronides*, for the visions of cool fluffiness would, no doubt, have inspired that poet to write a *Dreame of Fayre Womene*, but prosaic mortals can never hope to lisp in numbers—however inspiring the theme!

The central hall was filled to overflowing with influential residents, who congregated there to testify to the interest they take in the education of the masses. Mr. Turkhud opened the proceedings by reading the following report of the working of the three institutions :—

Colonel Sealy, Kumar Sahib, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is the usual practice on such occasions as the present for the head-master of each school to read his report of the preceding twelve months, but as to-day no fewer than three different institutions share in the good luck brought to them by the kindness of Kumar Shri Samatsinghji of Palitana, and as the time at our command is somewhat limited, it is perhaps desirable to condense the three reports into one, though by doing so, some interesting information has necessarily to be omitted. But before proceeding any further, I must thank you, Sir, for your ready response to my request to preside here to-day and to give away these prizes, now so eagerly waited for by the little ones present. The prize-winners will value their prizes all the more, because they come from the hands of the representative of her Majesty the Empress, whose interest in the welfare of the men and women of this land is so great. To the ladies who grace this occasion with their presence our sincere acknowledgments are due. Such presence and the sympathy implied thereby with the work of those who direct the working of schools, of the teaching staff, and of the children who attend the schools, is an encouragement of the right kind to all concerned. To you, gentlemen, one and all, I tender my best thanks for your presence. Captain Carnegy has, as president of the Station Committee, direct interest in two out of the three schools that are present to-day, and I hope that to-day's meeting will further cement those cordial relations between the Department and the Station Committee, without which it will be impossible to carry on the work in a smooth and satisfactory manner. I am also glad to welcome here Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai, who has done so much for the extension of education in this province, under the sympathetic and able guidance of Educational Inspectors of the Northern Division, from which our connection was severed only lately. And in speaking of this connection the honoured names of absent friends—Dr. Buhler and Mr. Giles—stand prominently forward, and are remembered with gratitude by all who know what they have done for Kathiawar. And now, Sir, I will read a short sketch of the work of these schools. We have had to contend against the usual difficulties, but I think you will agree with me in considering that, on the whole, the results are satisfactory, and, as regards the Girls' schools, I hope that hereafter parents will see their way towards keeping their daughters a little longer in the school and not withdraw them just as they are beginning to get over the initial difficulties of reading and writing. The three institutions presented to your attention to-day are the Rajkot Station Boys' and Girls' schools, and the Practising School attached to the male Training College; and it may, perhaps, interest you to learn something about their origin, growth, and present condition. The oldest of the three is the Station Boys' School. In 1846, just fifty years ago, Mr. Malet, who was then Political Agent, laid the foundation of the present system of education in the province by collecting funds for the permanent maintenance in Rajkot of a Central School, which was ultimately opened in June 1853. It has since developed into this High School, in the central hall of which we are now assembled. At that time there existed in the station only one Vernacular school which had been maintained since 1842 by the Irish Mission. There was also another Vernacular school in the neighborhood, but it was some way off in the city, and the station children had to choose between the Missionary School, which was near, and the City School, which was some way off. In August 1869, the station authorities opened a school and maintained it out of the station funds, and so brought into existence the first of the three institutions mentioned by me, the Rajkot Station Boys' School. It began with seventy-three boys. In 1880 the Mission School was closed, and the Station School received a large addition to its numbers, which rose to 323. But this prosperity did not continue, for in two years the Mission School was re-opened, and Sheth Abubakar Jamal opened a free school for Mussulman children, and the number in the Station School fell to 225. In 1885 the school management was transferred from the Station Committee and handed over to the Department, with the result that in spite of the appearance of another free school in the station, and the increase in the free-rates, the numbers have kept on steadily increasing till the present figure stands at 282. The free-rate varies from 1 to 3 annas per month. Of the 282 boys, 253 are Hindus, 22 Mussalmans, and 7 Parsees. The results of the last annual examination are, on the whole, satisfactory. In the first class, out of 35 presented 34 passed, and the result is nearly 100 per cent. In the lower primary stage out of 82 presented 62 passed, or over 75 per cent. In the higher primary stage out of 95 presented 73 passed, or over 77 per cent. In the middle stage out of 20 presented 16 passed, or 80 per cent. Nowhere is the result below 75 per cent., and when it is considered that this result has been obtained in spite of some serious difficulties, I think great credit is due to the head-master, Mr. Motichand Vasanji, and his assistants. The difficulties are insufficient accomodation and an inadequate staff. I do not wish to go into details, but I hope that the Station Committee will in future give us every help in its power. I wish also to point out here that the playground is absolutely unprotected, and that either a low wall or a fence is necessary. There was no provision for the education of girls in this station for a long time. The Boys' School, as mentioned above, was established in 1839, and it was not till eight years after that, with the exertions of Mr. (now Khan Bahadur) Dhunjishaw Hormasji, the station magistrate, a class for girls was formed in the Boys' School, and was immediately attended by forty-two girls. As the number increased this arrangement was found unsuitable, and in 1855, just eleven years ago, the Saddar Girls' School was started as an independent school under a separate staff of its own. Several ladies in the station took great interest in the school. Most prominent amongst them is Mrs. MacDougall, who devoted a considerable portion of her leisure in looking after the welfare of the girls in tea

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MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay,

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

LAST evening's London financial telegram through Reuter reports Consols still unchanged at 109 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 115. About £75,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Bank rate, and the market rate of discount on short London Bills were unchanged at 3 and 2 3-8 per cent., respectively; but the rate on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8th per cent. to 2 3-8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th, to £62 9-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 30 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, 65 7-8 cents per oz. remained the value of the metal; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·84¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put up 1-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were still quoted at 101 ¾; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·17.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39¼s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market strong; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 38s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed, at 36½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, market strong; and Linseed at 32¾s. per 416 lbs. buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, market firm.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, say to 4 23-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-32d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for September deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for January-February. Surats were unchanged in value; but Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 5 7-16d. per lb. The market closed firm, Surats firmer, and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; but December Futures were 14 points higher, at 8·27 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 58,000 bales; and the following is now the comparison between this new season's arrivals of the crop, and the Receipts in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mondays Receipt's.....	58,000	54,000	40,000
Two days' do.	96,000	83,000	83,000
Since 1st instant.....	810,000	328,000	550,000

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been slack, only 1,300 bales in all having been sold. Of these Exporters have taken 900 bales, consisting of 300 Pachora, at Rs. 180; 200 each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 204; and Wadwan, at Rs. 195, and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 178; and Westerns, at Rs. 190; while the Mills have bought only 400 bales, say 100 each, of Mulkapur, at Rs. 189; Poolgaum, at Rs. 195; Dhulia, at Rs. 182; and Compta, at Rs. 193 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day, owing to the cholera epidemic.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,891 bales.
Wheat	13,077 cwt.
Linseed	1,013 "
Rapeseed	4,332 "
Gingelly	694 "
Castorseed	2,321 "
Rice	2,283 "

FREIGHTS.—This market has become firm in tone; but we have no fresh business of importance to report.

EXCHANGE opened again quiet but steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been very quiet throughout the day, very little having been reported either way, the market closing on the previous leavel as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50⅝	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 106 3-8 for cash and the settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and at 105 7-8 for the October account; but the market having been weak again the former rate declined to 106 5-16, while the latter was quoted rather higher, the closing quotations being 106¼ for Money, and 106 for Account, with Threes at 101.

SHARES.—There has been a further fall Cn cotton Mill Scrip to-day affecting about a dozen Mills, while Press shares have also in a number of cases been similarly influenced at our quotations. On other lines we have no change to report.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Rickards, Lt, Punjab, 4th Dragoon Guards, from leave, from England.
Russell, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.
Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G of Ordnance, from leave, from England.
Preston, Lt-Col, Ms, 28th M I, from furlough, from England.
Poole, Lt, Ms, E York Regt, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Hume, Lt, Bo, 2nd Border Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G of Ordnance, from leave, to Poona.
Sherer, Lt, Punjab, 3rd P Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Friday at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
2. Leave of absence has been granted to Corporal H. Classon, "D" Company from 5th October to 5th December 1896.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3766 Vol. J. Royal, No. 3971 Vol. H. Farrow, No. 3972 Vol. V. Gray, No. 3973 Vol. J. Branche, No. 3974, Vol. E. Morrison, No. 3975 Vol. W. Bruce, and No. 3976 Vol. L. Wixbread.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their carbines.
2. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Thursday the 1st proximo at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Gymkhana.—6th Annual Athletic and Sporting meeting. (17th Annual Athletic Sports), 1896.

The following event has been added to the programme:—Event No. 25.—220 yards Handicap Flat Race, open to the Bombay Volunteer Corps, *i.e.*, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Light Horse, and Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Entries close on Thursday, 15th October 1896.

Entrance Fee Re. 1 (one rupee).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday next.
2. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on this evening at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters on Saturday 3rd October. Admission.—Member and two Ladies Re. 2. Non-Members Rs. 3. Extra Ladies Re. 1 each.

Tickets may be obtained from:—
Sergt. Major S. W. Chart, Victoria Terminus.
Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Corps Club, Fort.
Sergt. J. J. Marsland, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.
Corpl. G. D. Traylen, Messrs. Rose and Co., Fort.

2. Members who are interested in forming a "tug-of-war" team to represent the Corps in the forthcoming Gymkhana sports are requested to meet the Adjutant at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 9 p.m.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 12th September 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	732	...	...	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	34,834	27,438	7,446	...	5,975	...
Parcels, &c.	47,734	40,686	7,048	...	1,23,634	...
Goods						
Other earnings	2,341	1,890	451	...	1,168	...
Total for week	84,959	70,004	14,955	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	848,004	7,15,229	...	...	1,33,775	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

CROWE—BASHALL—September 26, at St. Andrew's Church, Poona, by the Reverend J. Small, the Honourable Mr. William Henry Crowe, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, to Violet Marie, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Charles Caldwell Grantham, of the 9th and 89th Regiments.

HYDERABAD.

BIRTH.

DIVATIA—September 21, at Hyderabad (Sind), wife of N. B. Divatia, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—September 22, at Nellore, the wife of Arthur W. Blake, Assistant Engineer, Bezwada-Madras Railway, of a son.

LEE—September 24, at "The Home," Woodlands, Coonoor Nilgiris, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. A. Lee, I.M.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILSON—CONDON—September 22, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev R J Langford, Surgeon-Captain S. C. Philson, Army Medical Staff, Meerut, N-W P, to Emma Thoburn (Boojum), second daughter of Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Condon, M. D., Retired List, I. M. S., of Mussoorie N.-W. P., and Wellmount, Co. Limerick.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

THE district of Mandvie is being cleansed of its filth, its sewers flushed with torrents of salt-water, and the roads and gullies drenched with disinfectants. The down-take pipes of affected houses are taken down, and given a bath in a solution raised to a temperature of 300 degrees, fatal to all bacilli; beds and bedding that have been tainted are burned. Every effort is made to prevent infection. When the process is completed under the unremitting personal supervision of the municipal executive, it is reasonable to expect that Mandvie, so far as externals are concerned, will no longer present the conditions in which bubonic fever can exist. But Municipal rights cease at the threshold of the worst chawl; the interiors, immersed in filth, as most of them are, will still constitute a danger. Medical men who have seen the plague in the countries where it is perennial are inclined to the opinion that the malady evolved out of filth when the heat and moisture of the climate happen to combine in the proportion favourable to its generation. The theory that this malignant form of fever, with its characteristic swellings of certain glands, necessarily comes from abroad, does not seem to be supported by facts. A bad type of the fever—undoubted plague—is of annual recurrence in Mesopotamia and along the shores of the Persian Gulf. Constant intercourse is kept up between Bombay and Bushire and Bussorah and Bagdad, at all seasons of the year; but there is no record of any cases having been brought to this city or to Karachi by travellers or merchandise. The valleys of the Euphrates and of the Tigris are inundated when the snows melt in the Armenian mountains. The heats of summer evaporate the surface water, leaving a residuum of marsh and foul mud in and around the low-lying villages. Plague follows with the regularity of the autumnal crops; but it has never been known to leave its haunts and travel to Bombay. Hongkong is some thousands of miles further than this chosen home of the plague, and there is no evidence to justify the supposition that it has found its way to this city after an interval of two years from the great outbreak, and of one year from the comparatively insignificant visitation of 1895. The belief of those who have seen the scourge in its usual haunts is that it arises out of the local conditions; they are strongly inclined to the view that the milder type, which has made its appearance in Mandvie, is not of foreign origin. The importance of this deduction lies in the fact that the same causes which have evolved bubonic fever in that district are equally operative in other districts, where defective drainage and the insanitary condition of the houses may, when assisted by the saturation of the soil by unusually heavy rains—supplemented by five million gallons of Tansa water per diem,—produce similar results. The conclusion is that the districts which are in the same plight as Mandvie in matters sanitary should be scoured cleansed, flushed with salt water, and drenched with phenyle, so that the lurking bacilli cannot live and multiply.

We give in another column authentic information of the present position as to drainage of such populous localities as Mazagon, the district around the Kasara Basin, which has given so much anxiety to the Port authorities, Parel, part of Byculla, Malabar Hill,—including the sacred village of Walkeshwar, with its shrines, where pilgrims from all parts of the Presidency congregate, and others. In some of these districts drainage works are in progress; in some they are completed; in some they are not yet begun. It is urgent that these localities should be forthwith subject to the same preventive measures as those which were deemed requisite in Mandvie. It is far easier to forestall an enemy of the kind than to dislodge it when it has effected an entrance. No doubt the application to so many districts of the measures resorted to on the Port Trust estate will cost some money. But with twenty lakhs of cash balances on hand the Municipal Corporation need not fear to open the purse strings on such an occasion. By timely and energetic action the delays and the remissness of the past may in some degree be retrieved. Now that the city is threatened with a great calamity,—the full realisation of which would close all the ports of the world to Bombay commerce and empty her docks, destroying the foreign trade in grain, seed, cotton, and yarns—we can measure the folly of postponing or delaying the completion of sanitary works the necessity for which was recognised twenty years ago. Delays are proverbially dangerous; they would be criminal in face of such a peril as now impends over the city. There is no lack of energy in Bombay, and its resources are vast. Energy and means must now be turned to immediate account to make the drainage, which has been so long shirked, as secure as temporary measures of the most drastic kind can make them. The magnitude of the interests at stake cannot be over-estimated. It is not merely that an outbreak of the dreaded epidemic would shatter the commercial prosperity of the city. The suffering among the labouring classes would add disastrously to the susceptibility to disease of the type now threatening, and enormously increase the mortality. The danger can be averted by adequate measures, undertaken without delay. The first essential was to purge and cleanse Mandvie; the second is to ensure the safety of other districts which, like that, are undrained, while the subsoil is waterlogged. The next step is at once to put in hand the schemes for local drainage which have been so long hung up. The pipe-drains in the part of the Mandvie district which is included in the "A" section of the drainage scheme, begun sixteen years ago, were laid down in 1882. As they were not connected with the houses, they have been absolutely useless for any purpose for the last fourteen years. The part of the district between the railway and the sea, long known as the Elphinstone Reclamation, was supplied with drains by the Port Trust for carrying off the storm water. It was decided to apply the Shone system to this and other eastern districts. A scheme for this purpose was drawn up nearly two years ago. It has been put in a drawer to await the result of the application of that system in Colaba., where the house-connections are not yet completed. Happily the experiment in that rocky peninsula was proved to be undoubtedly successful in three sections out of five. There is therefore no reason why that system should not be at once taken in hand not only in that locality, but in each and all of the others for which it is the most suitable. Equally urgent is the scheme drawn up four years ago to make the ample supply of pure water from the hills available in all parts of the city.

It is to be hoped that the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who has given notice of a motion in the Corporation on the question of the hour, will not join the ranks of the alarmists. To create a panic on such an occasion is akin to the wickedness of the man who cries out "Fire" in a theatre. More than once Mr. Mehta has shown that he knows how to use the legitimate influence due to his independence and force of character, to guide those who look to him for light and leading. Neither he nor Mr. Wacha can be suspected of a disposition to attach too much importance to alarmist statements of medical members of the Corporation, judging from what took place not so long ago in the Municipal Hall. In Calcutta the Municipal authorities in their wisdom have sent men with tom toms into the bazaar to proclaim to all who listen that the plague is raging in Bombay. That office has been undertaken by a group of doctors beating their own tom toms in this city with more zeal than discretion. What Bombay expects of the governing body to whose care its interests have been committed, is that a situation created in a large measure by the besetting sin of procrastination, shall not be aggravated by mere busybodies. The attitude of the Government shows that it is possible to combine prudence with the resolve to take necessary steps to deal with the emergency. A strong committee has been appointed to consult and cooperate with the Municipal authorities. The Surgeon-General has visited the affected locality, and judged of the sufficiency of the means employed by the executive. Surgeon-Major Clarkson, Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency, arrives from Poona, to-day, to strengthen the hands of the Health Department by the presence of an immediate representative of Government. It is a time for action, not for alarm, still less for panic. The measures in progress if extended without delay thoughout the more insanitary quarters of the city, will soon dissipate such danger as may be said to exist.

ACCORDING to Mark Twain, the sagacious remark of the American chief who saw Columbus put his foot on the shore of the new continent, was: "We are discovered at last; it is all over with us!" Whether historical or not, the remark of the Red Man was prophetic. It was so apposite that it might be kept as a common form to express the feelings while indicating with convenient gravity the prospects of the aborigines everywhere when the man with a civilising mission on hand enters their ancestral domains to see how they may be improved and made to contribute to the general stock of human happiness. If we want examples to show how the mission of civilisation is fulfilled at the present time by the pioneers of civilisation in the waste places of the earth, they are ready to hand in the narratives of the proceedings of the Japanese administrators and the well-disciplined soldiers under their command, who undertake to establish order and settled rule in the island of Formosa, acquired under one of the clauses of the Treaty of Shimoneseki, and of the doings of Belgian officers who are engaged in a similar undertaking in the Congo State. The *North China Herald* describes at length and with great detail, the wholesale incendiarism, massacre, outrages of women, destruction of villages and crops, briefly referred to a short time since by a correspondent of the *Times*. The first duty of a new Government resolved to give the country he has come to improve a fair start is to make roads. This is how the Japanese made a road from Taiwanfu to Tong Kong. "In some places they warned the people a few days in advance that the road was to pass through a certain place. That was all right. But the people knew nothing about where it was to be till some morning a few hundred Japanese and Chinese coolies spread themselves across fields of sugar-cane, potatoes, earth-nuts, and rice. The people got no warning whatever, or they would have saved their crops, which were just buried into the new road. The road in one place passes through a small market town. The houses on one side of the main street stood in the way of the new road. The first warning the owners got of the road passing there was when the Japanese coolies climbed the roofs and tore down the houses. One poor man, who was thus rendered homeless, said to me: If they had only told me a day in advance, I could have saved the tiles and bricks, but now everything is buried into the road." In some places the road was taken through burial grounds, regardless of the sentiment of the sacredness of the grave. The tombstones were used as mallets to drive in the road making stakes and then thrown away. When the road was made the halves of coffins stuck out of the embankments at the sides. When the Japanese coolies came on a coffin they sawed it in two, pulled out the bones, and threw them into the foundation of the road. If one or two well-known thieves are in a village, and they cannot be arrested, the village is surrounded and burnt down, and the inhabitants killed in greater or less numbers. Sometimes a few, sometimes a hundred. At one town twenty-one inhabitants were taken almost at random; nothing had been proved against them, but they were taken outside the town, and made to kneel down, while their grave was dug before their eyes; during the delay the soldiers cut off their gnewes, kicked and generally ill-used them; the grave made, they were stabbed to death with the bayonets attached to rifles. Women are violated in hundreds; not in time of war, but in nominal peace. The civilisation of Formosa is in good hands.

THINGS are not fundamentally different in the Congo Free State, the creation of European diplomacy, and of the philanthropic desire of King Leopold to realise the plans formed by Mr. H. M. Stanley for the regeneration of the untutored African. M. Parmenter, who has been in the service of the Congo State since 1884, has given a representative of Reuter's Agency an instance of the manner in which information was sought on one occasion in the province of Onelle:—"A Belgian officer, a lieutenant, had been despatched with a force of some fifty or sixty men to a village to capture the chief who had been guilty of some fault against the Government. The force arrived in the village, but only to find it apparently deserted. In rummaging, however, in the huts for plunder they came upon two women, mother and daughter, who had not had time to get away owing to the mother being ill. They were brought up before the officer in command, who demanded of them where the chief was in hiding. The women either did not know or would not tell; the officer could only get the same answer from them after repeated inquiries, and finally he lost his temper. He ordered them to be secured and laid out on the ground, where they were held down by eight of his strongest men, and a stalwart soldier then proceeded to administer fifty strokes of the "chikotte" to each. The "chikotte" is a strip of dried hippopotamus hide about five feet long and an inch wide at the butt end, tapering down to a thin cruel lash. After the fifty lashes had been administered, the lieutenant again asked them for information as to the whereabouts of the Chief, only to receive the same answer. The flogging continued until each had received 200 lashes. Finally, this Belgian officer ordered his men to cut off the breasts of the women, and then left them to die where they lay." Much to their credit two other Belgian officers refused to receive the hero of that exploit at their station, telling him frankly that they could not give hospitality to an assassin. The instance is given as a sample of the kind of warfare carried on against the Congo State, and as an explanation of the unsettled condition of kings in that region

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TZAR AT BALMORAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

His Imperial Majesty the Tsar and Lord Salisbury conferred for an hour, on Sunday, at Balmoral.

FURTHER FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.

Reuter's correspondent at Salisbury telegraphs that there was serious fighting on the Mazoe River for three days. One engagement lasted for ten hours, when the troops were fairly hemmed in by the rebels, who were well armed.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND THE SULTAN.

The French papers, to-day, state that M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Constantinople, in an interview with the Sultan, warned his Majesty of the armed intervention of Europe if the recent troubles were renewed. This would mean, if it did not end the Ottoman Empire, at least it would put an end to the present Dynasty.

M. Cambon added that the European entente is perfect.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE DERVISHES.

A further number of Sheiks, including the relatives of the Mahdi, are submitting to the Sirdar Kitchener, who has gone southward to inspect the neighbourhood of Debbeh and Merawi.

THE MATABELE BUTCHER'S BILL.

The total number of British killed in the Matabele rising is 232, including 138, who were murdered. The number of wounded amounts to 92.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL RHODES.

Colonel F. Rhodes is retiring from the service.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

At the next meeting of the Council, the Punjab Land Revenue and the Municipal Bills, and the Additional Judicial Commissioners Bill will be passed, and the Provident Fund Bill will be introduced.

THE CHIN HILLS RELIEFS.

The Government of India decide that the Native Infantry Battalion now in the Southern Chin Hills, may be relieved by the Military Police in January next.

THE PROPOSED WA EXPEDITION.

In spite of the statement to the contrary, no Expedition to the Wa country has been authorized.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

The Pasteur Committee will reassemble in Simla about the middle of October, to read the minutes recorded by the Officer consulted by the Government of India on the general introduction of Pasteur's system into the country; and to solicit opinions of the various local Governments, and the Administrators of Native States, who, it is believed, will be ready to co-operate with the Committee.

THE BURMA GARRISON.

The Garrison of Burma is to be reduced by the withdrawal of one regiment only, during the ensuing trooping season.

THE JAIN'S PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 28.

A large gathering of the Jain community of Kapadwanj was held, on the 25th instant, at the Jain Upahraya there, in order "to represent the grievances to the Government inflicted by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and his officials to our sacred temples, situate on the Satranjaya Hills." Nagar Sheth Premabhai Kevalbhai being requested by the meeting presided. The grievances were related for the information of the Members. Itwas unanimously resolved "that Sheth Anandji Kallianji and his representatives be requested to apply to the Bombay Government to kindly take strict measures on the subject, and for moving the British authorities that such piercing grievances may be prevented.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here the day before yesterday evening.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 28.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived to-day.

PENANG, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes left here yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Saghalien, left Colombo, for Bombay, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 6 p.m., and she is expected here, on Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dholleras	3 24-32
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 9-16
Bar Silver	30 5-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hbamo, Perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Cable Loanda, Benguela, restored.
Amoor route, restored.
Moulmein route to Siam right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 29th September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	12	42 p.m.	15	16
Teheran	29	1	46 p.m.	...	15
Suez	29	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 29th September 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	5
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	25	...	2

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

There were seven races on the card, and nearly all were well filled. The weather was very warm in the afternoon. A dust storm passed away during the fifth race. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE—"The Merchants Cup."—Rs. 1,200. Rs. 500 presented by a few Merchants of Poona, and Rs. 700 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third saves his entrance. For all Arabs. Maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weights—Handicap to be published at 8 a.m., the day before the race. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100; with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 21st September. Distance.—1¼ mile.

H H Aga Khan's g a c Meheraj. 9st 9lbs, Robinson 1
Mr D E Sassoon's g a h Khosroo, 9st 7lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Marshal, 7st 8lbs, NoorMahomed 3

Also ran: Asee, 9st 5lbs; Maurice, 8st 10lbs; and Tiger, 8st 9lbs.

Betting: Evens on Meheraj; 2 to against Khosroo; 5 to 1 Asee; 8 to 1 Tiger; and 10 to 1 the rest.

A good start. Marshal went away with a six lengths lead, followed by Maurice, behind whom Khosroo and Asee were running together. The favourite was whipping, but from three furlongs Meheraj and Khosroo began to race, and Meheraj won by a length. Time—2mins. 25⅕secs.

2ND RACE—"The Pony Selling Race."—Rs. 500. For all Arabs and C. B. ponies. Weight.—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 150 to carry 10st.; 5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 200 below selling price. Lowest selling price Rs. 500. Allowances.—3 lbs allowed for every ½ inch; Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Selling price must be stated in the entry; otherwise the pony will be entered at the highest selling price. Entrance—Rs 30 to close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Distance.—Half-mile.

Alive, 8st 5lbs, Native 1
Burzoo, 8st, Southal 2
Haughty Boy, 8st 13lbs. Ebrahim 3

Also ran: Nadir, 8st 2lbs,; Secretary, 8st 11b; Hilal, 8st 6lbs; and Morocco, 8st 3lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Haughty Boy; 3 to 1 Morocco; 4 to 1 Alive and Burzoo; 6 to 1 Hilal; and 8 to 1 the rest.

A good start. Morocco jumped away on the outside, and made play to Alive and Haughty Boy. Burzoo was just behind. Coming round the bend, the leader was beaten, and a grand race ensued between the three for home, but Alive eventually won by three-quarter length. Time —55secs.

3RD RACE.—"Galloway Plate."—Rs. 800. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weights—For inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; thrice, 10lbs Winners of any race value Rs.1,800 and upwards to carry 7lbs extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 5lbs; maidens, 9lbs; C. B's. 7lbs; acumulative. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st Sept. Rs. 75 with: Rs. 25 for each Galloway not struck out by 4 p. m., on the 21st Sept. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 9st 7lbs, Ebrahim..... 1
Mr Akerman's b ch gal Sweet Vernal, 9st 3lbs, Robinson ... 2
Mr Warner's b ch m My Fancy, 7st 10lbs, Smith..... 3

Also ran: Squire, 1st 5lbs; Random, 9st 3lbs; Wayil, 9st 3lbs; Humayoon, 7st 9lbs; Muslavi, 8st 9lbs; Shereali, 8st 11b; and Phelwan, 7st.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Sweet Vernal; 3 to 1 against My Fancy and Fakeer; 5 to 1 Muslavi; 7 to 1 Random; 8 to 1 Squire and Shereali; and 20 to 1 the rest.

Humayoon made running to Sweet Vernal and My Fancy, Fakeer leading the others, who were all together. At the six-furlongs post the two country-breds went up, and passed him. But Fakeer was then given his head, and cutting down his field, he came away from the distance, winning in a hack canter by two lengths, three lengths dividing the second and third. Time—52½ secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200; the third saves his entrance. For all Arabs. Weight—Handicap.—Handicap to be published at 8 a.m., the day before the race. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 21st September. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's ch a h Cæsar, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a h Martaban, 9st 12lbs, Nagar 2
Mr Powell's ch a h Brandy, 8st 3lbs, Robinson 3

Also ran: Hakum, 8st 9lbs; Kapurthalla, 7st 10lbs; Kingcraft, 7st 4lbs; and Hankow, 7st 2lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Cæsar; 4 to 1 against Martaban; 6 to 1 Hakum; 3 to 1 Brandy; and long odds the rest.

Martaban cut out pace for Cæsar, who was a little in the front of Hakum; Hankow and Brandy going together. This order was maintained till the half-mile post, where Brandy coming up on the rails joined Cæsar. Martaban now led into the straight, but Cæsar asserted and never afterwards left, winning by three-quarter length. Time—1 min. 52⅘secs.

5TH RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 400 to first, Rs. 100 to second, and Rs. 50 to the third. For all Arab, Galloways, 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 Furlongs. Entrance—Rs. 20 by 8 a.m., Monday, the 28th. Handicap to be published by 12 noon. Rs. 20 extra for galloways not struck out by 4 p.m., Monday. All other conditions of the Meeting apply.

Toofan, 8st 7lb, Greenhalgh 1
Success, 9st 11b, Owner 2
Captain, 7st 7lb, Gibbs 3

Also ran: Ringleader, 9st 5lbs; Nobleman, 8st 11b; Gift, 6st 10lbs; Joher, 7lbs 3lbs; and Carlton, 8st 4lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Success; 3 to 1 Toofan and Carlton; 4 to 1 Ringleader, Nobleman, and Gift; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

A capital start, all running in lime. At the bend Success showed head, leading the field. At the post Toofan came up, and challenged the favourite. After great surprise Toofan beat Success by a short head. Time—1 min. 22 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Poona Handicap."—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For all horses. Weights—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m., the day before the race. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50, 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs 25 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 21st September. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs A and E Ezra's b aus geld, 1to, 9st 5lbs, Robinson .. 1
Mr F D Appoo's b aus geld, Latimer, 7st 11lbs, Gobbs 2
Mr Warner's ch a geld, Marvellous, 10st 8lbs, Smith..... 3

Also ran: Ebony, 8st; Miss Dolly, 7st 10lbs; Clarissa, 7st 3lbs; and Sherine, 6st 12lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Ito; 3 to 1 against Marvellous; 4 to 1 Ebony and Latimer; 6 to 1 Miss Dolly and Sherine; and 12 to 1 the rest.

Marvellous jumped off with a lead, Ebony and Latimer following closely, and Ito running fourth. At the bend, however, Ito increased his pace and won the race easy. Time—1min 3secs.

7TH RACE—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs 100. For all Arab and C. B. ponies. Weights—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Entrance—15th May, Rs 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs 25 for each pony not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 21st September. Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood, 8st 11b, Robinson 1
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Volcano, 9st 6lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a p Defender, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim..... 3

Also ran: Bourbon, 8st 5lbs; Mercury, 8st 4lbs; Gift, 8st 3lbs; Julmood, 8st 11b; and Hudban, 8st.

The race was run in dark and a slight drizzle. Gift jumped off, with Bourbon being the closest attendant. At the straight Julmood, Volcano, and Defender, who were abreast of each other, came up. After a magnificent finish the favourite eventually won by a head, the same distance dividing the second and third. Time—41mins. 9secs.

THE bicycle craze, writes a contributor to the *Scotsman*, that is what those who don't ride call it. But it is no "craze"—as a rule, I mean. Taken in moderation, without either spurting or scorching, there is no more health-giving exercise in the world. In a few years' time, it will be as natural for young children to ride as to walk. It will be from bassinette to bicycle. At the same time fools will over do it, and the wheel is likely to introduce us to a good many new ailments. The "bicycle hand" in ladies will not be a pretty one. It will be what is called in Scotland "splay," and it will be a "humpy" hand. I believe, however, some new form of steering gear will be invented to prevent this. The "bicycle back" is a thing of the present, and is frightfully ugly. The "bicycle foot" must come in the fair sex, the "hypertrophied heart" in those who over ride, and the stretched or "dilated heart" in those who spurt. Then there is a kind of blindness called "the bicycle eye." This is a newly-discovered ailment. Meanwhile, let those who value health ride well, but not madly, and the dear old cycle will lengthen instead of shorten their days.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

OPEN BETTING.

LAST week I ventured to gossip upon a few of the shady incidents that had come under my observation in connection with the Turf. Upon glancing over them afterwards it occurred to me that possibly some of the more enthusiastic followers of racing would consider I had gone out of my way to say uncomplimentary things without adding a single word for the more honourable men who pursue the sport as a hobby, and who make it a point of honour to discharge their liabilities to the uttermost farthing. As a class, I should have no hesitation in saying that bookmakers are as jealous of their good name and as upright and just in their calling as any body of men that might be named. Anyone who has mixed at all with the regular frequenters of race meetings must know that some of the kindest, most thoughtful, and generous-hearted men breathing are to be found in the ranks of bookmakers, and many and many is the story that could be told concerning acts of real charity emanating from their ranks. When we come to look closely into the matter it is not so very easy to say why there should be all this fuss and turmoil about betting. I am afraid we are all a trifle more or less hypocritical in these matters. Look how very jealously our foot runners and cyclists are guarded at the various amateur festivals against the influence af betting. But does anyone suppose for a moment that it is possible to stamp it out altogether? If anyone entertains such a notion the sooner it is dispelled the better. This being so, how much better it would be if the parimutuel method of betting was introduced. At the championship meeting at Denmark recently, this system was in full swing, and during the whole of the three days not a single murmur or complaint was heard. The gathering was graced by the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and other Royal personages, and although the "totaliser" was within earshot of the distinguished party, never once was anyone's ears assailed with a discordant note. This open betting makes for pure sport in a fashion that would be impossible under the system carried on in England, and I make bold to say that if once introduced at our athletic gatherings and our cycling festival we should not have a tithe of the brawling we occasionally get at some of the supposedly high-class meetings. The Booth Hall Plate has long been the bete noir of our athletic legislators; for years it has been an open secret that men are carefully kept and trained for this event, and yet we go on year after year hugging the comfortable delusion that we have done all in our power to suppress betting, and all the evils that are supposed to follow in its train. Why should not the totaliser become a recognised institution, and so smother once and for all this wretched hypocrisy about betting being suppressed. I am no betting-man, but I can see a good deal of good in the pari-mutuel arrangement, and would rejoice to see it introduced to-morrow.

THE TOTALISER.

Here let me describe briefly the system as adopted in France, Denmark, and I believe, other Continental nations. In the official ring, and adjoining the judges' box at Ordrop (the pleasant little suburb where the championship races are ridden), was a telephone as well as a telegraphic instrument connected directly with the betting stand outside the track. Of course, the stand is easily accessible to the crowd. As soon as the number of competitors is known, these are at at once telegraphed to the officials of the totaliser, and operations commence at once. The numbers are in full view of the spectators, and all one has to do is to put down his stake on the man he fancies and take his luck. "Punters" may be surprised to learn that the highest investment any one individual can make on a single competitor is 10 kroners, equal to about 11s. 3d. English money. From 10 you can bet as low as two kroners, with, of course, a further oportunity of indulging in place betting. Directly the race commences all betting ceases. The whole of the money invested upon each individual competitor is added together, and those fortunate enough to back a winner receive a proportionate sum after 5 per cent. has been deducted for the State, and 5 per cent. for the promoting club. Very good business, it will be thought, for the State. But the working of the system is simplicity itself. In place of the hurry and scurry to get the best shade of odds, or to rush on the favourite, one has only to put down his kroners, take a printed slip, and await events. Of course, one has to rely upon the integrity of the officials, but ample precautions are taken to prevent fraud or imposition. About a score of men occupy the different cases, one set of men taking ten kroners, others five, others two, and so on. "Odds" are, of course, unknown, but one of our small party, who became fascinated with the system, was so pleased with his afternoon's winnings of something like 25 kroners on the opening day that he became a confirmed gambler for the rest of the meeting. And here I might add perhaps, that his intimate knowledge of most of the men's form served him in good stead, for he found the majority of the winners, and had quite a little "plunge" on the chance of Reynolds, the winner of the mile amateur championship. We move very, very slowly in these matters in England, and I have but faint hopes of seeing the system introduced to any extent over here, although I believe I shall be correct in saying that it is not altogether unknown on our racecourses.

THE BRUSSELS SEASON.

From a very reliable source I gather that this year has seen a great influx of visitors to Brussels and the Field of Waterloo. The Belgian capital, in fact, has become "fashionable" all at once, thanks to the enterprise of touring agencies and a certain weekly newspaper. By and Bye. I suppose, one's education will not be considered complete unless one has "done" the museums of Brussels, the Wiertz Gallery, the Palais de Justice, and the Field of Waterloo, to say nothing of the picturesque Kermesse. All this ought to be very gratifying to Englishmen, for the more our working classes—and the trip has been brought well within the reach of any ordinarily thrifty artisan—the more our people see of these Continental cities, and rub shoulders with other nationalities the broader their views will be, and the more tolerant their sympathies. Great Britain is very powerful in the Councils of the World; scattered about our sea-girt isles are some of the fairest scenes mortal eye ever rested on; for wealth and beauty we occupy a position of which all Englishmen may well feel proud. Go where we will a second London can nowhere be found. It has its lights and shades has this modern Babylon, but its position as the first city in the world is, I think, unassailable. Proud as we are—and should be—of our birthright as Englismen, we can learn a very great deal in a modest little trip to Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Brussels, and therefore I hail with delight the efforts which have been made to popularise and simplify these trips to the Continent. Cook's agency is doing a national work and so is Gaze's, and no one need be afraid of giving praise where praise is due. The handbooks they issue are mines of useful information, and must while away many an otherwise tedious hour. It is but right that homage should be paid to the heroes whose daisied graves dot the orchard of the Chateau d' Huguemont; they fought bravely and died nobly in defence of old England, and every Briton who sets foot on the most famous battlefield the world has ever known will come away with an increased admiration for their countrymen, whose valour made one of the brightest pages in the history of our beloved country and whose ashes rest in Belgian soil. Yes; let the masses journey to Waterloo, by all means. There they will hear the dramatic recital of the gallant colour-sergeant at the summit of the Belgian Lion monument, and have recalled to their mind in vivid colours the eventful doings of that glorious June day in 1815; there they will tread the same ground as British troops marched over to death and glory against the flower of Napoleon's devoted army. Further away, some mile or so, they will be able to wander through the rooms which sheltered so many brave hearts at Huguemont, and gaze upon the battered and bullet-speckled walls and doors.

A PRETTY STORY AT THE FARM-HOUSE.

It has just occurred to me to repeat a pretty little story our guide related when conducting our party over the farm which figured conspicuously in the great battle. This Chateau d' Huguemont is a large rambling kind of farmhouse, built as strongly as many a contnenal castle, and made, as all the world knows, a glorious haven and fortress for our troops. Like most of the landed proprietors dwellings of any pretence, this chateau contained a chapel, at which the household attended to their devotions in season. Thischapel, we were informed, had to stand the brunt of the French firing for hours. At one end of it, plaed high up on the wall, is a carved wooden figure of the Virgin Mary and the Infant Christ. During the siege of the place when Waterloo was being fought and won, the chapel caught fire and was practically gutted, every bit of woodwork above, below, and al around the figures mentioned being burned to ashes. In time the ravages of the fire were stayed, and it was then discovered that although every scrap ofitimber had been destroyed, the sacred emblem of devotion had escaped in miraculous fashion; beyondbeing slightly scorched it remained untouched by the devouring flames. Natually, the guide makes he incident as thrilling as words can, and all one can do is to look upon the figures with reverent awe and believe that the story is true in substance and fact. Photographs are, of course, obtainable, and as a rule command a ready sale. All manner of relics said to have been picked from the battlefield itself are to be had, but visitors must not have too many scruples, or half the charm of the so-called relic is gone. There is a capital little museum at the hotel near the foot of the monument, and this conains many interesting and genuine mementoes of the never-to-be-forgotten battle.

THE KERMESSE.

If the visitor is fortunate enough to be in Brussels while the Kermesse is being held, he will find a good deal there to interest and amuse. The Kermesse is the annual autumn fair; there will be found all the merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, and monstrosity museums it is possible, one would imagine, for Belgium to gather together. For very nearly two miles on either side of one of their longest and straightest Boulevards will be found shows, waxworks, circuses, illusions, and some of the most ghastly and weird exhibits the world has ever known. Many of them would not be tolerated, I fancy, in England for a single hour. We sampled a good number of them, and had experiences impossible to obtain elsewhere. The circuses were especially interesting, and gave us no end of amusement. Paying our half-mark (6d. about in English) we entered the usual canvas tent of ample dimensions, and were not a little surprised to find the entertainment was nothing more nor less than an equestrian academy. The price of admission entitled every visitor to a ride on horseback round the orthodox ring for a space of ten minutes. Perched aloft was the usual band of brass instruments, with plenty of drum thrown in, and to the blare of trumpets and the boom of drums the equine steeds jog-trotted as peacefully as the most nervous individual could desire. Most of the horses had passed the heyday of youth, and could not possibly have raised a gallop sufficiently fast to be dangerous. Males and females alike entered into the fun of the fair with gusto, and no sooner had the ring-master disposed of one "turn" than twenty eager applicants awaited theirs. Some of the shooting galleries were novel and ingenious. Instead of the usual bulls eye at the end of a long-funnel arrangement, as we know it at English fairs, they fix up various automatic figures of men, animas, birds, etc., and when a marksman is sufficiently skilful to hit the bull's eye a figure will jerk itself out of a door, give a rattle on a drum, a solo on the bones, or some other equally harmless show. At the time of our visit in 1894 we saw none of these beautifully constructed aerial swans, or mechanical yachts which have proved such a gold mine to English showmen, but doubtless these will reach the Continent in good time.

THE LATEST SPECTACLE.

One of the most novel and pleasing spectacles I have witnessed for a very long time is Lumiere's Cinematographe, which happened to be showing in a provincial town I visited a week or two ago. The well-known sporting parson and myself had been discussing the grievances of professional cricketers when a journalistic friend invited us to see the latest novelty. This cinematographe is but another name for "animated photographs," if the expression is permissible, and I am bound to say that of all the indoor sights I have seen for many a year this was by far the most entertaining and instructive. Mons. Trewey, a well-known music-hall artist, has the management of this, I believe, and nothing better can be witnessed on a stage. The photographs are thrown on to a luminous screen, after the fashion of a magic lantern, and are at once put into action by special process. We saw pictures of the Coronation of the Czar of Russia, and as the cavalcade moved along, with the plumes of the horses nodding at every step, the waving of hats by the crowd, and the stately march of the guards, it only required a few rounds of cheering to complete the illusion and fancy ourselves in St. Petersburg's famous Prospect. A troop of English cavalry at exercise was marvellously lifelike, and so also was the changing of the guard at St. James's Palace sea bathing, etc., etc. It was quite an intellectual treat, and set me wondering how long it will be ere we are able to witness the race for the Derby, the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, the athletic and cycling championships, and other notable events of the year while sipping our wine and puffing our cigars in the ease of a music-hall stall. We are moving rapidly in scientific matters, and when once photography in colours has been mastered the triumph of the cinematographe will be complete.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has received the following letter from the Bombay Government conveying the Resolution of the Royal Commission intimating their readiness to accept the suggestion of the Government of India that the Association be asked to nominate a witness:—

Gentlemen,—I am directed to communicate for the information of the Bombay Presidency Association the following Resolution adopted by the Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure of India intimating their readiness to receive the evidence of a witness to be nominated by the Bombay Presidency Association. Resolution:—

"That without prejudice to the reception of pertinent evidence of Native or other independent witnesses, the Commission is willing to accept the suggestion of the Indian Government that the Bombay (Presidency) Association should be asked to nominate a witness."

2. I am to add that the Commission has adjourned and is expected to reassemble in January next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

(17TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.)

Alteratio ẽ

EVENT No. 24.—½ Mile Bicycle Handicap is now altered to "One-Mile Bicycle Scratch Race, open to Europeans." Entrance—One Rupee.—F. O. ELLISON, V. E. BOOTH, joint honorary secretaries.

AMONG the horrors related in the long and graphic letter from Constantinople in the *Daily News* there are some redeeming and picturesque features. Sir Edgar Vincent, it seems, had to play the uncomfortable part not only of host but of hostage to the insurgent Armenians:—After some hesitation the revolutionists accepted the condition that they should be shipped off immediately, but that they should have hostages to secure themselves, and they insisted on Maximoff and Sir Edgar Vincent being their hostages until they were in a place of safety This condition was accepted, and they left the bank in carriages, escorted by a regiment of soldiers, having as hostages the above-mentioned two persons, and in each carriage an employe of the bank. They also took their arms with them, and in each carriage a bomb, in order, in case of treachery, to do for the hostage. There surely never was such a transaction in the history of the world. Think of Sir Edgar Vincent going off with them in a carriage with a bomb on the same seat, "to do for him in case of treachery," the bomb, Sir Edgar, and the Armenians being guarded *en route* by a regiment of soldiers! It must at least have been a nervous journey, for bombs have a habit of going off regardless of the intentions of their possessors. Did they also, we wonder, insist on carrying the bomb on board the yacht, or was Sir Edgar in a position to draw the line at that

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY BEAT GYMKHANA B. TEAM.

THE second match of this tournament took place on the Cooperage, last evening, a fair crowd having assembled to watch the proceedings. A most close and interesting game was the result of the Durhams meeting the second string of the local Gymkhana. The visiting team gained the advantage by three tries to two. The game was fast and furious throughout. The B team were stronger than the Durhams in their forward division, but the backs of the latter were decidedly superior to the Gymkhana lot. Edmonds, however, as back put in a lot of good work and saved several times for his side when things looked critical. For the soldiers Reid, Kelly, Rowan, and Duker worked well behind the scrum, while Iremonger, McPherson and Smith were conspicuous forward. Jones, Booth, Thorburn and Farewell were the pick of the Gymkhana front line, while D'Aeth, Corrie, Cole and Campbell were useful behind the scrum. Iremonger having won the toss elected to play with the wind, and led his men on to the ground directly after five. Five minutes past the hour Thorburn kicked off for the B team from the Cooperage end. The Durhams at once began to pen the home team, and the ball being forced up to their line they were obliged to touch down in self-defence. After the kick out the Durhams renewed the attack, and several scrums took place in the Gymkhan twenty-five. Kitchen now tried a drop at goal which went very wide, the B team touching down. Play then took place in the upper half of the ground. A foul being given against the military a free kick was given, Kitchen returning behind the B. line who again touched down. After the usual exchanges Cole making his mark relieved the pressure. The Durhams, however, by good combined play and a most unselfish pass on the part of Kelly to Reid the latter got in, the ball being grounded between the posts. Kitchen took the try, a most easy one, and failed. The Gymkhana forwards now woke up and more than held the opposing side. A series of dropping exchanges took place, the ball travelling to and fro till landed into touch. The B. forwards forced the ball back, but Gessing relieved with a run being brought down just short of the line. A free kick was directly after given against the Durhams, and this relieved the anxiety of the Gymkhana adherents. Cole again relieved by a run and finished by punting into touch.

A series of scrums in the lower half now followed till D'Aeth got away with-a-dodging run, but could not get through. Going into touch from the throw the Durhams secured and gained a lot of ground. Corie, however, saved the rush. Beaumont now dribbled up the ground, and Thorburn following up secured and rushed the ball over the line, thus gaining the only point for the-B team. The kick at goal failed. The whistle now sounded for half-time. On the game being resumed Iremonger started the ball from the Cooperage end. The scrum being formed, after the exchanges in the visitors' twenty five a free kick given against the Durhams gained ground, but their three-quarters getting away, the ball was brought to the centre. The Durhams were now holding the B team easily, but lost ground by two penalty kicks. The game then took a turn up, and down the ground an offside against the soldiers, giving the B team the advantage. Their opponents' three-quarters made a good combined run, but Corie and Edmonds relieved for their side. The Durhams shortly after by a dribbling run got over the line, Rowan falling on the ball. The shot, which was an easy one, failed. The score now stood two tries to one in the Durhams favour. Both sides now played up for all they were worth, but the Durhams were not to be denied as their back division by a good and strong combined run got in for the third and last time. The place failed. Play was then carried on mostly in the centre of the ground, till the whistle sounded no side, leaving the Durham Light Infantry the victors by three tries to one.

The following composed the teams:—

DURHAMS.		GYMKHANA B.
Kitchen	back	Edmonds
Robb, Duker, Gessing, Rowing	¾-backs	Cole, Corie, D'Aeth
Kelly, Reid	½-backs	Beaumont, Campbell
Lieut Iremonger, Lieut McPherson, Gallager, Sutcliffe, Smith, Trimulty, Kirkup, Lynch	forwards	Jones, Calderon, Thorburn, Forrest, Farewell, Booth, Harold, Catell

Referee: Mr. Brandreth.
Linesmen: Messrs. Vines and Ross.

The 40th Field Battery R. A. and the Rangers will play, this evening, at five o'clock, precisely.

The Rangers XV. for to-day will be composed as follows:—

Full back—F. Heydon.
Three-quarter backs—S. Kelly, G. Mann, T. J. Reed, and F. Greene.
Half-backs—F. Spencer and C. A. Flower.
Forwards—J. E. P. White, E. Good, J. W. Manley, M. Sell, F. C. Brewin, V. C. Martin, H. Peters, and G. Morrod.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

GOLFER'S CUP.

PLAY will commence this morning (Wednesday), and as the "Gymkhana Golf week" commences on Monday, the 12th October, ties "must" be played off on the following dates:—

1st round by Friday, 2nd October.
2nd round by Monday, 5th "
3rd round by Wednesday, 7th "
4th round by Friday, 9th "
Final round by Saturday, 10th "

The annual meeting of Golfers will be held on Thursday, 1st October, at 6-30 p.m., and not 6 o'clock, on account of football.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd September:—

Submitted letter to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, No. 4169 dated 14th September 1896, requesting that, as on former occasions, the Bank will receive and grant receipts for moneys paid by tenderers for the new Loan of 10½ lakhs of rupees. Read letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, dated 18th September 1896, saying that, had the Trustees continued to keep their account entirely with his Bank or restored it after the issue of the 60 lakhs loan of 1892 in which the Bank endeavoured to be of as much service to the Trust as possible, it would have given his Directors much pleasure to undertake the work of receiving the allotment moneys and issuing receipts as on the last occasion; but, as the balance of the Trustees' account with the Bank is comparatively small and as the proceeds of the loan to be raised are not likely to remain long with the Bank, it is but reasonable that the Bank should be remunerated for the special work and responsibility, and stating that his Directors propose to charge ¼ per cent, commission upon amounts paid into the Bank in connection with the loan. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, saying that, on the occasions of previous loans, the Bank received the allotments without making any charge, and, had anything of the kind been anticipated, other arrangements could have been made, and recommending that, as it has been notified, as on previous occasions, that payments shall be made into the Bank of Bombay, the proposal made by the Bank may be accepted.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Finance Committee are approved.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 18th September 1896, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Campbell & Hewson, submitting amended plans for the buildings proposed to be erected by Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Mody on the land on Apollo Reclamation leased to him by Trustees' Resolution No. 126, dated 21st April 1896; also a letter from Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, dated 17th September 1896, accepting all the conditions mentioned by the Engineer in his No. 2197—H-43, vol. 2, dated 27th July 1896, and recommending that the plans, which appear to be in order, may be passed.

Resolution.—The amended plans are approved.

BISHOP TUGWELL, who has just returned to England from Lagor, intends to urge the home authorities to increase the duty upon spirits imported into the West African Colonies.

THE prizes won by the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia during the last season amount to £1,655.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

APPOINTMENT OF A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

FROM an official record kept by the Municipal authorities, it appears that since the 24th instant 116 cases of this fever have taken place in the whole of the Mandvie ward. Of these up to 6 p.m., last evening, 40 had proved fatal. On the 24th instant 17 cases were reported, 21 were reported on the 25th, 11 on 26th, 19 on 27th, 18 on 28th, and 24 yesterday. The total number of deaths reported yesterday were seven, but only three deaths occurred out of the fresh cases. Ten deaths besides those just given have been reported, but those cases proved fatal out of the number attacked before the 24th instant. The ratio of mortality is therefore 36·4 per cent. This compares very favourably with the percentage in cholera cases, which are generally 50 to 60. It may be mentioned that, though the cases reported yesterday were numerically larger than those of the previous day, they were of a less malignant type. Indeed, they were without exception of a comparatively mild nature. We make this latter statement on the authority of Dr. Waters.

Government have appointed a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to enquire into the outbreak of Bubonic fever in Mandvie. The Surgeon-General, the Municipal Commissioner, Brigade Surgeon Lt.-Col. Arnott, Surgeons-Lt.-Col. Clarkson and Waters, Surgeon-Major Manser, Mr. Rebsch, and

many years ago, are being turned up, thus giving proof of the care that should be taken in reclaiming ground upon which dwelling-houses are to be subsequently built.

THE PORT TRUST AND THE FEVER.

As a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held yesterday afternoon, the question of an epidemic on the Port Trust Estate was considered by the Trustees, and it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to favour the Trustees with the most recent information regarding the alleged outbreak. Dr. John Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, and a Trustee of the Port, devoted the early part of the forenoon, yesterday, to visiting the plague-stricken localities, and he is able to give most reassuring accounts of the situation. Demi-semi-plague, or whatever it may be called, seems to be abating. There are no signs of panic or serious popular alarm anywhere. The women and children in the various houses visited were healthy and cheerful, and the men were attending to their daily avocations, or engaged in the pleasant pastime of playing cards. The efforts of the sanitary authorities had evidently a most quieting and beneficent effect, and whitewashing and cleansing operations seem to be proceeding gaily.

THE VISIT OF THE CALCUTTA SPECIALIST.

Dr. Dutt, the specialist appointed by the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners to investigate the disease, arrived here yesterday morning, and spent a good part of the forenoon in Mandvie, visiting various cases. Dr. Dutt, who is an assistant to the Health Officer of Calcutta, is a bacteriogist of considerable repute, and was trained by Professor Haffkine. The Health Officer Dr. Weir, first took Dr. Dutt to a house, where six cases had occurred. Out of these one proved fatal, and five were still living. He was told nearly six hundred persons lived in the chawl. He noticed that there were two fresh cases. Dr. Dutt, having no previous experience of this particular disease, was not in a position to say if the cases were of a mild nature or severe. With the permission of the patients, he took some blood from their glands for the purpose of bacteriological examination. He was then taken to the laboratory. One specimen of blood from the gland appeared to contain diplobacteri, the character of which seemed to be much like the bacteria, described by Dr. Rakitasato. Dr. Dutt made bouillon and angur cultures out of the blood he had taken from the glands of the patients, one being that of a woman and another of a man. His examination was not completed, and, therefore, he was not in a position to positively assert what the results were, and what was the particular nature of the bacteria, if any were found in the specimen. Dr. Dutt also went round with the local doctors, and inspected several other cases. He was shown specimens from the various organs of dead rats by the professor of pathology. Dr. Surveyor also showed him the specimen he had obtained from rats.

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF MANDVIE AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

The view held by the Surgeon-General and other authorities is that while the precautionary measures now taken are adequate for the time, they must be followed without further delay by the completion of the drainage of the affected area and of the city generally, which is of such pressing importance that we have been at some pains to ascertain what are the principal needs of the district in this direction. It will be remembered that house-connections work in the first drainage section was carried out in the year 1882, and money was then found for making the connections at Municipal expense. The work was soon set aside for various reasons, and long afterwards the house-connection committee was appointed. It sat for two years. Various resolutions have since been passed, and the Corporation finally came to the conclusion that the house-owner is to pay the cost of what is necessary within his own premises, and the Corporation the work which lies in the street. There are about 25,000 houses to be connected, and the staff asked for has been to connect these houses was on the basis of ten years for the completion of the work. But with the staff as now sanctioned by the Corporation, it will take more than 20 years to complete the connections. As regards the Port Trust Estate, which lies to the east of the Railway, and is between Carnac Bunder and Wari Bunder, and which is now under consideration. Mr. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, long ago prepared a scheme to be carried out on the Shone system. That scheme has been before the Commissioner, but the Corporation have notified that they have no intention of sanctioning the further adoption of the Shone system until they see how the system works in Colaba.

This, however, is no longer a matter of conjecture. Ejectors No. 1, 2, and 3 out of the 5 have been working satisfactorily at Colaba since May last. There have been no accidents except through the carelessness of the employes, and with this experience of the system, there is no reason for further delay. There is machinery sufficient for the remainder of the city, which can be erected at the pumping station at Worli. The estimates for this work were got out some two or three years ago, and entered in the budget, but they were struck off, because the Corporation were not inclined to sanction any further application of the Shone system until they knew more of Colaba.

That was just before Mr. Acworth left Bombay a little less than two years ago. House-connection work should be taken in hand in all the district that may be affected like Mandvie. Three and a half lakhs is the estimate for the drainage of that part of Mandvie which belongs to the Port Trust Estate. Pipe sewers in Mandvie, west of the Railway were laid in 1882, between Carnac Bridge and Elphinstone Bridge, but they have never been put to use. No house connections have been made; but there is no reason why notice for the works should not be served forthwith. The staff sanctioned by the Corporation will come into existence from the 1st October. The Shone system is to be applied east of the railway, and that is the place where a start should be made.

Umarkhari is even worse than Mandvie. Sewers are now being laid there, and will be finished in October, and these are on gravitation system. Parel is in the sectional district, Mazagon, the district around Kasara Basin (of which Government has so frequently complained), Parel, part of Byculla, Tarwari, Bhoiwada Village, Delisle Road, portion of the old racecourse are to be drained on the Shone system. Cumballa Hill and part of Mazagon on the gravitation system are nearly finished. Malabar Hill will be drained on the Shone system. An installation is to be made at the workshops for dipping the pipes in Dr. Angus Smith's solution which heated to three hundred degrees destroyes all bacilli and leaves the pipes covered with a smooth and impervious black coating of great durability. It is intended that all Municipal down-take pipes shall be protected by this solution. The down-take pipes of about 59 affected houses are to be taken down, cleasned and coated with this solution. The house-owners are objecting to the taking down of these pipes, and say that they would do the work themselves. But notices under section 260 of the Municipal Act are served on them, as it is feared that if they were given the option of doing the work themselves, it would not be properly carried out.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Enquiries made late last evening reveal the fact that there was very little change in the condition of affairs in Mandvie, and that the number of fresh cases did not show a tendency to increase. Dr. Dadysett writes that "owing to the vigorous measures carried on by the Department, the epidemic is beginning to abate, and very few fresh cases are now seen in the locality.

The Garrison Army orders to be issued this morning, by Brigadier-General Creagh, will contain the following notification:—On the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, the City of Bombay is put out of bounds for British and Native troops until further orders. The road from Marine Lines Station through Dhobie Talao, down Esplanade Cross Road, past the Crawford Market, and 22nd Bombay Infantry Lines to Carnac Bunder, will mark this boundary. North of this will be out of bounds."

THE HAVAN CEREMONY.

The funds collected to the extent of Rs. 5,000 were spent yesterday, in performing the Havan ceremony to propitiate the goddess, whom the Hindus believed, has been offended. The ceremony commenced at three o'clock, and oil, ghee, and fat were burnt; houses were limewashed, streets and roads were cleansed, and men, women, and children, numbering over 1,500 proceeded from the Daryasthan Street to Carnac Bunder sea, in procession, headed by a brass band. After a wash, they returned home, confident that the goddess was pleased with their offerings, and would no more molest them.

CALCUTTA AND THE PLAGUE.

BENGAL OPINION.

The *Indian Mirror* (Calcutta), writing of the action of the Calcutta Corporation and the Bombay fever, says:—

If Mr. Simmons, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, were left to their own devices, and allowed to transfer a share of their own capacious imagination to the gullible citizens of Calcutta, we should witness an universal stampede on the part of the European inhabitants, at least, for foreign parts. More doleful speeches have been seldom heard at the meetings of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation than those which the above-mentioned two gentlemen made on Thursday last, before a company of thoroughly frightened Commissioners, and a Commissioner put it rather mindly when he said:—"Mr. Simmons' speech and Dr. Simpson's note are likely to cause alarm among the citizens of Calcutta." It would seem that, on Thursday morning, some of our local contemporaries published telegrams from Bombay, in which it was stated that the bubonic plague had broken out in a confined spot in that city, and that a hundred and fifty deaths from that fell disease had occurred within a fortnight. The telegrams were delightfully vague, but they appear to have demoralised some of our nervous citizens, who remembered only too vividly the accounts of the plague horrors in China, two or three years back. Considering what his responsibility is, the acting Chairman of the Corporation, Babu Nilamber Mukerji, did well to despatch at once an urgent telegram to the Municipal authorities in Bombay, inquiring what truth there was in the messages which the Calcutta papers had published about an outbreak of the bubonic plague. When the Commissioners met at four o'clock in the afternoon, Babu Nilamber Mukerji informed them that he had as yet received no reply from Bombay. The delay in receiving a reply to an urgent message must have been caused, we conceive, by the ignorance of the Municipal authorities at Bombay as to the existence in their midst of the plague, and by their waiting to find out where the plague had been hiding from their sight.

But Mr. Simmons, after reading his morning papers, would appear to have left his breakfast untouched, and hurried to his library to hunt up the plague records of the world. So he rushed upon the meeting of frightened Commissioners with a long face and a longer speech, in which he talked of Defoe and the historic plague in London, when he remarked with evident gusto, "business was suspended, traffic at an end, grass grown in the streets, the dead carts going through the city all night, heralded by the ringing of a bell, and halting before each house with the cry of 'Bring forth the dead,' the bodies put into a common cart, and hurried off to a common burial pit into which they were flung in scores without any religious rites, and all social ties, and relationship suspended." Then, Mr. Simmons proceeded to give the medical analysis of the disease, and explained by what different names the same disease was called in different parts of India. And Mr. Simmons went to all this trouble, because "he would not fail in his duty as a nominee of the Bengal Government." He concluded by asking the Commissioners to appoint a Vigilance Committee, and to adopt every practicable measure "to meet the terrible foe who was no longer at a distance." Then came Dr. Simpson's turn, and in a note, written by him, he made the most of his opportunity. He has long been applying to the Commissioners to get the assistance of a European Superintendent-in-Chief to supervise the scavenging and efficient cleansing of the city on one thousand rupees' salary, as if the work was not part of his duty as Health Officer, and his own business lay in the laboratory. He repeated this rather large order on Thursday, thinking evidently that he could not get a better opportunity for getting his nice little scheme sanctioned than the plague scare. And Dr. Simpson tried his best to add to that scare. He would appeal to the Local and Imperial Governments, stop communication between Calcutta and Bombay, collect ambulances, have house-to-house visitations by doctors, and insist upon Howrah taking a Health Officer. In fact, Dr. Simpson would not wait for the reply from Bombay, which the Acting Chairman of the Corporation was every moment expecting. He would launch the Corporation into unlimited expense at once. Fortunately, other Commissioners with cooler heads, intervened, and helped to mitigate the scare.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The sports held annually in connection with the above institution came off on Monday, and were brought to a successful conclusion yesterday evening. The compound of the college, which was decorated with banners and buntings, presented quite a gay appearance. The arrangements for the carrying out of the several events were excellently made under the immediate supervision of Brother Hagan, who is the moving spirit in getting up this annual fixture. The superiority which this institution enjoys over all other local institutions in athletic sports, speaks volumes for the energy and zeal that has been taken by the executive. On both the days a fairly large gathering of spectators was present, and loudly applauded the winners of the several events. The programme was interesting, and several events were keenly contested. William Fragoso undoubtedly proved to be the best man at arms, and the evolutions displayed by him on the horizontal and parrallel bars were marvellous, and elicited loud applauses from the gathering. The one-mile race which was open to ex-students was run within six minutes, amidst a good deal of excitement, and, though the competitors seemed to be quite exhausted, they all stood firm to their guns and got through the whole course. Pereira, who won the laurel in this race, showed great energy during the last but one round:—

FIRST DAY.

FLAT RACES.—400 yards: J. Behrmann and A. Collins, 1 (tie); A. Dias and P. Mahony, 2 (tie); and H. Guinness, 3. 250 yards: H. Pereira, 1; J. Kelly, 2; and D. Alix, 3. 200 yards; O. Kershaw and Browne, 1 (tie); Pascoe and Caulfield, 2 (tie); and Westroppe and Singleton, 3. 70 yards: Frank Elliot and Mc Guary, 1 (tie); L. Taborda and V. Pope, 2 (tie).

WIDE JUMP.—Boys above 16: J. Behrmann, 15 11-12 feet, 1; H. Guinness, 15 1-6 feet, 2; and R. Hogan, 14 10-12, 3. Boys under 16: H. Pereira, 14½ feet, 1; C. Morgan, 14 3-12, 2; and T. Cassels, 13½, 3. Boys under 14: A. Creagh, 1; R. Moore, 2; and Caulfield, 3.

HIGH JUMP.—Boys above 16: J. Behrmann, 5 4-12 feet, 1; R. Hogan and P. Mahony, 4 5-12 feet (tie). Boys under 16: H. Pareira, 1; C. Morgan, 2; and J. Kelly, 3. Boys under 14: Pat. Mahony, 1; W. Pascoe, 2; and B. Wade, 3.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—18 lbs for Boys above 16: J. Behrmann, 29 feet 7 inch, 1; H. Guinness, 28 feet, 2; and R. Hoogwerf, 23 feet, 3. 14 lbs. for boys under 16: A Fragoso, 1; H. Pereira, 2; and C. Morgan, 3.

FLAT RACES.—100 yards, Day Scholars, (Smaller Boys): H. Desmir, 1; Green, 2; and De Mello, 3. 200 yards, Day Scholars (Bigger Boys): L. De Mello, 1; Simons, 2; and H. De Souza, 3. 150 yards, Boarders under 14: Creagh, 1; Caulfield, 2; and Singleton, 3. 200 yards, Boys above and under 16: J. Behrmann, 1; H. Guinness, 2; and A. Diss, 3.

MYSTERY BAG RACE.—P. Mahony, 1; O. Kershaw, 2; and J. Mulroney, 3.

POLE JUMP.—Boys under 16: H. Guinness, 8ft. 1 in, 1; R. Hogan, 8ft., 2. Boys under 14: William Pascoe, 1; and A. Creagh, 2.

SECOND DAY.

FLAT RACES.—250 yards: H. Pereira, 1; F. Brewin, 2; and R. Hogan, 3. 160 yards: A. Creagh, 1: Browne, 2; and Caulfield, 3. 150 yards: Frank Ellis, 1; and L. Taborda, 2.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Boys above 16, J. Behrmann, 90 yds. 1 ft., 1; A. Collins, 80 yds. 1 ft., 2; and H. Guinness, 79 yds. 1 ft., 3. Boys under 14: V. Godfrey, 1; Pascoe, 2; and Wade, 3.

FLAT RACES.—100 yards. Boys under 12: Frank Elliot, 1; Taborda, 2. 200 yards, Boys under 14, (1st Party): Pascoe, 1; Malone, 2; and Mahony, 3. (2nd Party): Creagh, 1; Hogan, 2; and Browne, 3. (3rd Party): B DeSouza, 1; Raffin, 2, and (4th Party): Whyte, 1; and Mulroney, 2. 100 yards, Boys under 14, (1st Party): Pascoe, 1; Westroppe, 2; and Fragoso, 3. (Second Party): Caulfield, 1; Browne, 2; and Creagh, 3. (Third Party): B. DeSouza, 1; Burrows, 2; and Raffin, 3, and (Fourth Party): Whyte, 1; D'Silva, 2; and Buckly, 3. 300 yards, Boys under 16: A. Pereira, 1; and F. Brewin, 2. 150 yards: H. Pereira, 1, and F. Brewin, 2.

ONE-MILE RACE.—J. Fernandez, 1; Arthur Dwyer, 2; and Richard Hogan, 3.

HURDLE RACE.—I-Classs: H. Guinness, 1; T. Fragoso, 2; and R. Hogan, 3. II-Class: H. Pereira, 1; Mcdonell, 2; and C. Morgan, 3.

BAND BOYS' RACE.—William Fragoso, 1; R. McDonnell, 2; and Conway, 3.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, billous of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8. of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS has been received that a heavy fall of snow occurred on 16th September, on the peaks above the Jalap Pass, Tibet. The first fall last year occurred on 5th October. All the peaks round Yatung had a heavy fall of snow on the 18th, from which fact an early winter may be expected.

MR. THORNTON'S memoir of the late Sir Robert Sandeman is, with the approval of Lady Sandeman and the author, being translated into Urdu, by Mr. Milkha Ram, of Sibi.

THE approximate earnings of the East Indian Railway, for the week ending 19th Sept. were Rs. 9,47,368; corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,46,028; increase, Rs. 1,340. From 1st July, 1896, to 19th September, Rs. 97,63,18; from 1st July, 1895, to 19th September, 1895, R. 99,02,756; decrease, Rs. 1,39,628.

A LAHORE native paper writes "An uncanny thing is said to have occurred at Kaleriately. The corpse of a faqir had been lowered into the grave and earth was about to be shovelled in, when one of the mourners looked down into the chasm and discovered to his horror that the body had disappeared. They were seized with a feling of awe from which they have not recovered yet."

THE Resolution on the Bengal jail administration for 1895 is published. The chief points are that Bengal shows the lowest mortality on record in that province, and that the general health of prisoners throughout India showed an improvement. The aggregate number of prisoners in jail during the year was 556,000—an increase of some 8,000 over the figures of 1894. The increase in the numbers sent to the jail during the year was partly due to the scarcity which prevailed in some districts in the N.-W. P. and Central Provinces; 1,60 convicts were transported to Port Blair, or sent fom Burma to Indian jails.

THE local *Times* says: "The Paper Currency Department have run out of Madras notes. Currency notes are not matters that can be struck off at an hour's notice at a local printer's like so many handbills, and the Department have found themselves under the necessity of over-printing Rangoon notes for the occasion. Any kind of taking of notes is, of course, a regrettable necessity, as anything "new" on the face of a note is liable to make non-business persons suspicious that all is not well. In order, however, to remove any misgivings in connection with the present issue of Rangoon notes, we beg to assure our readers that the notes have been altered officially, and may be accepted as Madras notes in the fullest confidence of their value."

As a consequence of the general tranquilly, which has prevailed in Kurram, since the control of the valley came directly under British officers, the sum levied by way of Kurram tolls has increased from 5,000 rupees in 1892 to 14,50[illegible] rupees in 1895-96.

THE "Daily Mail" has dug out a curious scandal, of which the Post Office is the hero (says the *World*) Some three years ago, it seems, the editor of the London American took over the telegraphic address which had been dropped by an official at the War Office. No one but the Post Office officials and the former owner of the address appears to have been apprised of the change. Since then War Office telegrams, addressed to "Kamsin, London," have regularly arrived, and have been as regularly forwarded by the Post Office to the American editor. The latter protested; but, as the Post Office took no notice, and continued stolidly sending him the telegrams intended for the War Office, the editor simply put them in his waste-paper basket. The Post Office is very fond of patting itself on the back for its cleverness in solving cryptic addresses, and discovering the identity of "the one-eyed man that lives at Basingstoke." But our lives would be brighter if the officials at St. Martin's-le-Grand would devote themselves to the less amusing duty of looking after the safe despatch of ordinary correspondence. During all those years, as an official has admitted, it never occurred to the postal authoritier to send round to the War Office a message that official telegrams were being addressed in error to the editor of a foreign newspaper. Is this an instance of the jealousy which is supposed to subsist between the various Government departments?

APROPOS of marriages, a Newport correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has supplied some further information about the wedding of the eldest daughter of the Vanderbilts. The dowries of the seven young ladies were declared at something like £10,000,000, and the publication of the fact is said to be characteristic of the prevalent tone in the most exclusive American Society:—"There are the two Misses Sloane, for example. Their mother was a sister of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and she inherited two and a-half million sterling. Miss Gerry is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry, one of the largest owners of real estate in New York, and is supposed to be heiress to property worth five millions. The same is true of little Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bride—'the flower maiden' of the wedding, of which magnificent flowers, vying even with the richest bridal dresses, were the especial feature. Similar wealth awaits Miss Edith Sheppard, who is herself about to be married very shortly, and Miss Taylor. Indeed, Miss Amy Bend, who is described as the bride's 'very dearest girl-friend,' is the only one for whom abounding wealth is not predicted, though, in her case also it is extremely probable. Indeed, when one writes of the Newport world, it is like discoursing of astronomy, so impossible is it to keep out the millions. English feeling and usage, even if the facts were known, as they are here, would prevent their publicity. But throughout the United States they are familiar as household words. They mark the limbs of social position in a land where wealth but not rank or title otherwise, may be inherited."

WHAT is a President of a Republic to wear when he meets an Emperor That is the momentous question which has been agitating all minds at the Elysee; and it seems to be at length settled. It was decided at the last Council that M. Faure and his Ministers (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) are not to wear the gold-embroidered coats which the *Figaro* recommended, and one of which was actually made and fitted on. The President rather came into the *Figoro* idea. A stylish tailor submitted designs to him, and proposed for his wear a hat trimmed with white plumes, the symbol of command, and a day suit and an evening Court suit resembling the uniforms of Ambassadors. Other thrilng details are given by the correspondent. We learn with interest that the "coats and pants were to be thickly embroided in gold." A pair of white satin breeches, a white silk sash, sword, silk stockings, and pumps with buckles were to complete the evening suit. The Tsar was thus be made to feel that his host was not merely the head of a great State, but a courtly as well as courteous gentleman. The sumptuary scheme, however, met with too much opposition in the Cabinet to be carried out. M. Faure, however, can cover his breast with Russian orders and so divest himself of a bourgeois air. He is a fine-looking, portly person, and would have done credit to the satin inexpressibles and silk stockings.

THE customs of the Court of Montenegro would seem to be somewhat primitive, judging from an incident at a recent dinner party, reported by a New York paper. The Prince and his guests were sitting in the dining-hall, when the servents entered, bringing in an enormous boar, roasted whole, which they placed on the table. The Prince and his guests drew near, and, at a sign from His Highness, a young officer drew his sword, and with one stroke cut through the hog, through the table-cloth, and deep into the table. Inside the boar was a turkey, and inside the turkey a snipe, which had been shot by the Prince, and it is said to have acquired a most delicate flavour from its manner of cooking. Like the feast, this story must be taken with a grain of salt.

THE new Castle Line steamer Dunvegan Castle left the Thames on Sept. 4 and Southampton on Sept. 5 for her first voyage to the Cape. She is 465ft. long, and 51ft. broad, and 25ft. deep, and her gross burden is close on 6,000 tons, making her the largest vessel of the Castle Line.

THE first annual report of the Austrian State Institution for the preparation of anti-toxin serum says that of 1,100 cases of diphtheria treated with the serum 970 recovered—a very favourable result compared with the previous percentage of mortality.

A HIGHLY interesting discovery, which will perhaps afford a clue to the cause of cancer, has been made (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) in Prof. von Leyden's University Hospital in Berlin. A young woman of twenty-two and a man of sixty-three, both suffering from ascites and cancer of the stomach, were brought to the hospital last spring. In order to remove the accumulated fluid, tapping was resorted to in both cases. The fluid was examined under the microscope, and hitherto unknown living organisms, belonging, probably, to the protozoa, were discovered. Prof. Waldeyer, to whom the preparations were submitted, advised that they should be sent to Dr. Schaudinn, Assisant at the Zoological Institute of the Berlin University, who has been investigating the protozoa for years past. He began his examination on July 19, and ascertained that in both cases the fluid contained a parasitic amœboid rhizspod, which he named Leydenia gemmipara Schaudinn. He inferred that it is a pathogenic organism, but both he and Prof. von Leyden still abstain from deciding as to the connection between it and cancer, though they admit the possibility of such a connection. They have made a preliminary communication on the subject to the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, accompanied by his wife and one child, arrived at Torquay on Wednesday night (Sept. 9), and proceeded to a hotel. Almost before the novelist was settled in his temporary quarters he was waited upon by interviewers. Although Mr. Kipling pleaded that he was too tired to see anyone, he subsequently wrote a short note:—"I have come direct from America per steamship Latin. I have rented Rock House, near Maidencombe, for a few months, but do not know how long I may stay here. I am at present very much engaged." Maidencombe is a delightful suburb of Torquay.

DR. FORSYTH MAJOR, who has just returned from a scientific expedition in Madagascar, states that for thirty-three years things in that island have never been so critical as now. All depends upon whether enough French soldiers are sent to occupy the districts, and in any case he believes the French will have their hands full for at least two years. The news brought from Madagascar by the mail which arrived at Marseilles on Sept. 9 shows that there is a concerted plan by all the tribes, including those hitherto friendly, to drive the French out of the island.

FIGURES published on Sept. 8 concerning Germany's African liquor trade reveal some startling facts:—"In 1891 the value of the export of spirits from Hamburg to the Cameroons and Tongo amounted to 14 1-16 per cent. of the value of total exports, in 1892 to 8 per cent., in 1893 to 16 5/8 per cent., and in 1894 to 13¼ per cent. Altogether in 1894 2,774,050 litres spirits were imported to the Cameroons and Tongo. No less than 2,090,600 litres came from Germany and the rest from England."

AN interesting sequel has followed the recent presentation at Bodmin, on behalf of the Queen, of £10 and a portrait of Her Majesty to Mrs. Keveth, the mother of seven soldier sons. It will be remembered that Sir Arthur Bigge, Her Majesty's private secretary, expressed the Queen's desire to have their portraits. To comply with this wish was a matter of some difficulty, as, although six of the sons are in the same regiment, three are in India, two in Ireland, one is at Bodmin, and one at the Royal Marine Depot at Walmer. Col. C. E. Knox, commanding the 32nd Regimental District, who originally brought this interesting case under the Queen's notice, has, however, succeeded in obtaining all the portraits, and they have been mounted and framed, the mother of this military family being in the centre. The frame is of oak, inlaid with gold, and the picture is surmounted by the arms of the county.

THE presents Li Hung Chang took for the Queen on his recent visit to England have now been arranged in the billiard room at Osborne. The gifts offered for Her Majesty's acceptance from the Emperor of China consisted of an old white porcelain vase adorned with red dragons, an antique bronze goblet, two antique bronze incense burners, two ancient porcelain plates coloured blue and green, a handsome white jade vase, decorated with chrysanthemums and fir trees and gold ornamentation, and a fine yellow plaque with floral adornment. From Li Hung Chang were the following: Some beautifully embroidered satins from the Imperial manufactories in Kiang Su and the Che Kiang Province, an enamel bowl on dragon stand, a massive blue and gold vase, red porcelain fish bowl, an enamelled likeness of Ma-Kov (a fairy lady of renown for long life and good works), and an ancient green porcelain flower vase of the seventeenth century.

THE forthcoming marriage of M. Jean de Reszké with the Countess Mailly-Nesle is said to be creating quite a sensation in France. The Countess belongs to one of the most aristocratic families, and, in spite of the opposition of her friends, determined upon marrying the great tenor. Their engagement has lasted seven years and is to be crowned by their marriage in October in Poland. The Countess is beautiful and wealthy and passionately fond of music. After the marriage M. de Reszke will fulfil the engagements he has already made with M. Gran, and sing this winter both in London and America, when he will retire from the stage and take up his position as a wealthy landowner.

THE question has been raised by Mr. Vizetelly whether the late Prince Lobanof was really the author of the memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, which have been generally ascribed to the late Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Vizetelly showed that at the time that the first of these works was issued the Tsar's late adviser could have been only sixteen years of age. Mr. A. F. Pollard has now explained that the historian of Mary Queen of Scots was not the Prince Alexis Borisovitch Lobanof Radofski, who died the other day, but a certain Prince Alexander Lobanof, Labanof, or Lobanov, who was born in 1788, served as aide-de-camp to Alexander I. during his wars with Napoleon, and subsequently became a General. Later in life he devoted himself to collecting a fine library at St. Petersburg and to historical study, his works on Mary Stuart being the best that have yet been published on the subject. This Prince Lobanof, the historian, died in 1866. It should be said that the late Russian Foreign Minister was also a man of literary tastes, and that he is the author of a monograph on the Emperor Paul. It is evident, however, that he confined his researches to the history of his native country, and left studies in Scottish history to others.

AFTER many a talk on the subject (says the correspondent) I have come to the conclusion that if you gauge the ambition of the brightest American youth you will find it to be either to become President of the United States, a Vanderbilt, or an Astor; while their most charming sisters aspire to marry a millionaire, or become a duchess. Even the American journalist is beginning to ask himself whether this sort of thing is exactly compatible with the idea of a free and equal Republic. The other day, for example, Mr. James J. Van Alen gave a grand party at Newport to signalise the debut of his daughter, Miss Van Alen, who returns to the New World after finishing her education in Europe. The banquet and ball on this occasion are reported by a Newport Society authority to have cost £10,300. The details are duly set out: "Imported ball-room (from Europe), made and decorated by foreign artists, £7000; supper, £600; music, £200; flowers, £1200; cotillion favours, £300; electric decorations, £800; other expenses, £300. A New York journal remarks, a propos of this lavish outlay, that "William Jennings Bryan, supposing he wished it, could no more have got an invitation to James Van Alen's party than a Digger Indian; and yet in less than three months this same Mr. Bryan may be President of the United States, the equal in position for the time being and greater in power than any monarch in the Old World."

AKBAR AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should not have thought it at all necessary to reply to Mr. Karkaria after the unanswered and unanswerable critique of his paper in the "Gazette." But I perceive that Mr. Karkaria's real object in writing his letter of the 27th ultimo is to obscure the real historical issue, and to cover his undoubted defeat by raising a lot of dust around an unimportant and irrelevant point. Mr. Karkaria having been signally routed on the basis of his own historical authorities (Badaoni and the Dabistan), takes shelter under a so-called argument from probabilities, which may be stated thus: The Zoroastrian advocate in the Dabistan discovers "great acumen and dialectical ability," and Heaven knows what besides: Meherji Rana born in an obscure place of Gujerat, could not have possessed these *gifts*, because all the Parsees of Gujerat in those days were ignorant of religion, as well as of everything else. Therefore, Meherji Rana could not have achieved anything at Delhi, and the merit of leading Akbar to Parsism must rest with Ardeshir. Now the major of this syllogism has been already knocked on the head, and it has been conclusively proved that there is no warrant for such a statement in the Dabistan itself, so that even if Mr. Karkaria is able to establish his minor, no conclusion can possibly be drawn therefrom. And, after all, what does this talk about centuries of "ignorance and darkness" really mean? Supposing that the Parsees of Gujerat were *generally* ignorant, has Mr. Karkaria the hardihood to tell us to forget all the lessons that we have learnt from history and biography, and deny that here and there men have stood forth as bright stars of light in the darkest of times? I am almost ashamed, Sir, of taking up your space to repeat this simple truism, but Mr. Karkaria's desperate sophistry compels me to do so. Now to take up the most important point first: Mr. Karkaria was never more mistaken in his life than in asserting that the fact of Ardshir's having been "called all the way from Persia, in order to contribute a few Zend words in a dictionary," rests upon the "irresponsible statement of a priest, who flourished centuries after in Guzerat." Aspandiarji Kamdinji, the "irresponsible priest" referred to, certainly did not invent it out of his own head. Well then, where did he find it? Why, in the very best authority, the Farhang-i-Jehangiri itself, in the identical dictionary which Ardeshir helped to compile, in a work which was written and practically completed during Akbar's reign (Stewart's catalogue of Tippoo Sultan's Library, p. 129), that is to say, long before the Dabistan itself, by a person who knew Ardeshir himself, most intimately, and who had not (like the author of the Dabistan) merely heard of him from others, after the interval of at least fifty years. If Mr. Karkaria will refer again to Blochmann's paper on the "Persian lexicographers," in the Bengal Asiatic Society's Transactions (Pt. I., No. I., 1868), he will find two passages cited by that scholar from the dictionary, in the first of which the author, Mir Jamal-ed-din, says that "he knew an old Persian, a Zoroastrian, who possessed some parts of the Zend Avesta." He adds, that as he had "a passion for collecting Persian words, and as no book enjoys greater authority for Persian than the Zend Avesta, he often met him for the purpose of investigating some words," and indeed he further states that "most of the Zend words in the Khatimah (supplement) of his dictionary had been extracted by the Zoroastrian from the Zend avesta." (Blochmann, p. 14, Farhang-i-Jehangiri, sub-voce, Azar). The Calcutta scholar rightly conjectures that this friend was Ardeshir, and the question is set at rest by the second passage in which our lexicographer asserts that he has ascertained the meaning of the word "Barsam," from a Magian, named Ardeshir, who was very well-versed in his religion, who was described or regarded as a Mobed by (other) Magians, and whom his Majesty, Arsh Ashiani (lit. dwelling in the Empyrean, *i.e.*, Akbar) *sent sums of money to, and invited from Kerman, especially for the purpose of ascertaining the meanings of Persian words*" (Ibid, Farhang-i-Jehangiri sub-voce, "Barsam)." Mr. Karkaria will, I hope, perceive that what he calls the "explicit statement of the Dabistan" is mere hearsay evidence compared to this direct, emphatic, and indisputable testimony of a contemporary who knew Ardeshir himself, who was a courtier and a favourite of the Emperor's (Ain-i-Akbari, p. 223), and, who had every means of knowing the truth of "first hand." It may be also hoped that that case Mr. Karkaria will show that *his* "sense of historical evidence" at least is yet sound, by admitting at once that Ardeshir's claim to have achieved the conversion of Akbar must be now relegated to the limbs of crude, patched-up and exploded theories. I dare say, some wise people will yet assert this work of "contributing a few Zend words in a dictionary" is much too trifling to invite a man from Kerman for, but we know that Akbar at any rate did not share these views. The historian Badaoni, indeed, tells us "that many a word was investigated in Akbar's Majlis-i-khas, the Emperor himself evincing that taste for the study of words which Mahomadans so eminently possess" (Blochmann, p. 12). It is also to be remembered that this great Farhang is the very first Persian lexicon in which Zend and Pazend words were systematically explained. It is therefore not at all a matter for astonishment that the Emperor, who had a genius for these philological inquiries, and who, besides, spent large sums on buying books, to facilitate the task of Mir-Jemal-ed-din, should have sent money to Ardeshir, and invited him to Delhi for clearing up the difficulties about ancient Persian words. We might take it, that this is the last nail in the coffin of Mr. Karkaria's favourite theory about Ardeshir. May it hereafter rest in peace!!!

To proceed to Mr. Karkaria's contention about Parsee ignorance, which is substantially this: The Parsees of Gujerat received in 1478 "letters of information on religious subjects," and were "recommended to send a couple of priests to Persia in order to learn Pahlavi." In 1527, 1559, and 1627 they obtained copies of some religious books (e.g., the Virafnameh and the Visperad) from Persia. These letters, Mr. Karkaria imagines, are concerned "with the most elementary points of religious observances, in which the Parsis of Gujerat were found wanting." Therefore, Mr. Karkaria will have us believe that the questioners were densely ignorant, that they had not a single learned Dastur among them in all India, and that, consequently, Meherji Rana himself was so ignorant that he could not have by any possibility taken any part in instructing Akbar in the principal articles of Zoroaster's faith. Now, what is the real charater of these Revaets? According to Mr. Karkaria's laborious and painstaking friend, Mr. B. B. Patel, there is a whole series of them, stretching uninterruptedly from 1478 to 1673. Nariman Hoshang was the first to be sent to Persia with a budget of spiritual puzzles in 1478, and he went a second time in 1480. An unnamed messenger was despatched with another sheaf of questions in 1511, and a man, called Kama Asa, in 1527. The people of Cambay sent Aspandiar Yazdiar in 1535, and Kamdin Shapur in 1559, for obtaining answers to some doubts of theirs. We have a Revaet going under the name of Kaus Mahiyar in 1601, and three others bearing that of Bahman Ashpandiar in 1627. During the next forty-six years we have four more packets of interrogatories, and the replies thereto, the last on the list bearing the date 1673 (Parsee Prakash, pp. 6-18). Mr. Patel also takes note of a Revaet of Aspandiar Sohrab's, which is without date, but which must have been written before 1644. (Parsee Prakash, p. 843)". What, then, are we to infer from the fact that thirteen times during less than two hundred years the Parsees of Gujarat sent to Persia for solutions of religious problems? Does this anxious and repeated desire to ascertain the traditions, practices, opinions, and ceremonial methods of their co-religionists in the fatherland, and the cradle of their ancient faith, merely indicate "a state of the grossest ignorance" on their own part? Are we to believe that they continued to ask their instructors the same puerile questions about "the most ordinary and elementary matters" for two hundred years together? Granting that they were very ignorant in 1478, are we to think that there was no improvement upon the old state of things during the hundred years which elapsed between the first Revaet (1478) and the date of Meherji Rana's departure for Delhi (1578)? Are we to imagine that the praises bestowed in 1531 by the author of the Kisseh-Kaus-wa-Afshad—Mr. Karkaria's much vaunted authority—on Manek Changa and his son, Bahman, for restoring the old faith to its purity, and for being zealous, religious reformers, possessing much as power as piety, altogether the undeserved adulation of his generous hosts?

The truth is, that all the trouble and pains which the Gujerat Parsees took for two centuries without intermission indicate not ignorance of, or apathy in religion, but the very reverse. In duly praising the zeal which instigated their efforts, we must not lose sight of the fact that journeys to Persia in those days were not globe-trotter's holiday trips, that they were very expensive, that the Indian Parsees were not then over-well supplied with the goods of this world, and could not have furnished the "sinews of war" to their deputies, without considerable self-sacrifice. If we look at these Revaets with an unbiassed mind, we see proofs in them of an extraordinary desire for religious knowledge, of a period of spiritual revival, and of an earnest longing to conform in the minutest points to the Prophet's injunctions and exiles, which the ordinances supposed had been preserved more carefully in the old country

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ANOTHER immense cavern, rivalling the famous "Mammoth Cave," has been found in Kentucky. It was discovered by Mr. Pike Chapman near Proctor's Station, on the Mammoth Cave railway. The entrance is halfway up a neighbouring hillside, and the floor of the cave is reached by descending a series of ladders. It contains a "Colossal Dome" 137 feet high, and is now called the "Colossal Cavern." The main cave is 40 feet high and 60 feet wide, and is ornamented with fine groups of stalactites. The "Pearly Pool" is lined with tufts and sprigs of crystalline alabaster, and the water is clear as glass. Pillars of stalactites and stalagmites conjoined surround it, and the roof overhead is fretted with countless small stalactites. The cave extends for miles, but has not been fully explored. Crusts, rosettes, and "flowers" of gypsum, crystals of selenite masses of fibrous gypsum (one termed the "Bear's Robe"), branching crystals standing out from the wall like stags' horns and deep pits are among the curios of the cave.

If we may trust the published report of an interview with Mr. Tesla on the subject of the Rontgen rays, he regards them as currents or streams of very small particles of matter, and declares that he can feel them strike his eye and brain. He estimates their velocity at about 60 miles a second, if not more, and argues that they must, therefore, penetrate considerable thicknesses of solid or fluid bodies, hence they are able to pass through the glass of the Crooke's tube. In proof of his view, he cites the fact that a body is more opaque to the rays the denser it is; and also the observation that shadows are formed in space at a distance from the bulb. Such shadows, he remarks, could not be formed under the conditions described except by streams of matter. Whether the Rontgen rays are streams of corpuscles or waves in ether, it is certain that the noise made by the impact of the "rays" on the interior of the tube sounds like the splash or fall of water that is to say of matter.

The report that a Russian electrician has found way of telephoning to long distances and perhaps across the Atlantic, had better be received with caution. The distance he has telephoned over is stated as from 800 to 900 miles; but there is nothing new in that. A telephone line from New York to Chicago, a distance of 1,000 miles has been in operation for years. Moreover, the distance which can be "spoken through" on a landline is no test for a submarine cable on which "induction" and consequent retardation of the electric impulses is so much greater, that our longest telephone cables are only about 20 miles. It may be that the Russian has found a means of avoiding or suppressing the effects of induction, and, if so, he will have made a great advance, and done what electricians have been trying to do for years; but until we actually hear that he has succeeded on cables, we must not assume that his success on overland wires is applicable to submarine lines. Experimenters on land telegraphs are sometimes very ignorant of the peculiar difficulties of cable work.

It may be remembered that a bicycle for laying telegraph and telephone wires in time of war has been invented by Mr. Leo Kamm, and was shown at the Aldershot manœuvres. We have now to add that the United States Singnal Corps have adopted a similar device. The bicycle carries an automatic reel of wire, by which the wire is run off automatically as the bicyclist proceeds. The wire can also be picked up by the reel automatically on the return journey. A third of a mile can be laid along the ground and picked up again in two minutes.

In Kamm's bicycle there are several reels, each holding a mile of wire, and a bell rings when the mile is paid out. In order to send a message the rider dismounts and fixes an "earth-rod," or earth connection, in the ground, then joins his telegraph apparatus between it and the wire. Of course, the ground serves as the "return" wire to complete the telegraph circuit.

According to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in the "Medical News," many headaches are directly caused by disorders in the refractive and accommodative apparatus of the eye. In some instances the brain symptom is often the most prominent and sometimes the only prominent symptom of trouble in the eye. There may be no pain or fatigue in the organ itself, and the strain in it may only show itself by ache in the brow or back of the head. Long continued trouble in the eye may be the unsuspected cause of insomnia, vertigo, nausea, and general ill-health. In many cases the trouble in the eye becomes suddenly mischievous, owing to some general failure of the health, or to increased sensitiveness of the brain from moral or mental causes.

A People's Society for Natural Science has been started in Berlin, with the avowed object of giving popular lectures on science to those who have no technical knowledge of the subjects. The first lecture was delivered by Dr. Forster, Director of the Royal Observatory, on the "Conditions and Beginnings of Life on the Earth."

Mr. Alexander Dick's method of forming iron bars of all shapes and sizes is to heat the metal to a high temperature, and force it while in this plastic state through dies of the proper figure and dimensions. The dies are made of tungsten, and the metal is contained in a holder of tungsten-steel. Hydraulic pressure is employed to force the plastic metal through the die. Some other metals, such as brass, can be moulded in the same way. Whitworth steel is improved by the pressure.

Prescott's history of the conquest of Peru gives a charming account of the civilisation of the Incas before the advent of the Spaniards, but it is now recognised that his picture is false and misleading, like a good many other so-called "histories" by admirable writers. The science of archæology has recently thrown a new light on the social state and customs of the Incas, and a very good treatise on the subject is that of Dr. Heinrich Cunow, "Die Sociale Verfassung des Inkareidis," published by Dietz, of Strasburg.

Cunow shows that the foundation of the Peruvian Government was an agrarian communism derived from the rights of the primitive "gentes," as was the case in some other parts of America, and apparently among the hypothetical "Aryans." This view has also been taken by Dr. Gustav Bruhl in his "Die Culturvolker Alt-Amerikas," published at Cincinnati in 1887.

Papier-mache zoological models of great beauty and accuracy are now made by the firm of Herren R. Brendel, in Berlin, who have already gained repute by their papier-mache models of botanical specimens. The models of insects for example, are many times larger than the actual specimen, and enable students of zoology in colleges or schools to examin the animal thoroughly.

Birds and other animals are often very restless and disquieted before an earthquake, and it is supposed that they perceive the premonitory tremors before they are felt by man. According to Dr. Cancani, an Italian seismologist, it is only at some distance from the centre of the disturbance that birds exhibit signs of alarm before man has noticed any symptoms of the coming earthquake.

In the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, Mr. R. M. W. Swan gives an interesting account of the ruined temples of Mashonaland, which are built in the style of the Zimbabwe ruins, that is to say, in the form of arcs, more or less circular. That, at Lundi River is, however, rectangular, and built of granite blocks in level courses. The circumference of it is nearly 170 feet. Between the Lobsani and Lundi rivers, along some 250 miles of road, Mr. Swan visited no fewer than twenty temples or other ruins of the race who built Zimbabwe, and he thinks the number of ruins between Limpopo and the Zambesi must be very great. These crescent-shaped temples are, in fact, so numerous in the country that Mr. Swan supposes them to have been way side shrines rather than churches.

According to "Nature," the Russian astronomers at Bodo, in Finland, as well as those on the Amur were successful in observing the recent solar eclipse. Among the prominent features seen were a projection or beam of the corona, or silvery fringe about the sun, which extended from the limb to a distance of twice the sun's diameter.

Dr. Gordon Stables in his "Science notes" writes:—"Not in one paragraph, nor in twenty, could sufficient good advice be given to dyspeptics. Each case must be treated on its own de-merits, but still a hint now and then may do real good. "What shall I eat?" is the constant question people who suffer from this complaint keep asking themselves. But it would be more of a step in the right direction were they to review the battle order of their lives, and try to find out what is the cause or causes of their disorder. I think that in seven cases out of ten they would find that for years past perhaps they had ceased to obey the ordinary laws of health, and that a return to hygienic discipline, rigidly carried out, would restore them to health. There are few individuals in this world more miserable than the dispeptic. Their sufferings are mental as well as bodily; they are so often cross and peevish too, that they build up a barrier, as it were, between themselves and the sympathy they would otherwise have from friends, all the world to them seems dark and cruel."

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C H A Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept, is granted furlough for five months, with effect from the 31st Oct. 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy. to the Govt of India in the Home Dept during the absence on furlough of Mr. C H A Hill, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:—Lieut C H Buck, 6th Bengal Cavalry.; Lieut B D Fitzpatrick, 35th Sikhs; and Lieut A J O'Brien, 10th Bom Infantry.

Surgn Lieut-Col E G Russell, MB, Civil Surgn, Dacca, is appointed to be Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Medical College Calcutta, and ex officio Second Physician to the College Hospital, vice Surgn Lieut-Col J F P McConnell, MD, deceased.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:—Capt P R Legh, 16th Bom Infy, an Asst Comt in the Burma Military Police, 8th Oct 1895; and Capt H E Pritchard 22nd Madras Infy a Comt in the Burma Military Police, 16th Oct 1896.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Asst Commandants in the Burma Military Police:—Lieut H L Fleming, 31st (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy; and Lieut W H F Basevi, 31st, Regt (6th Burma Battn) of Madras, (Light) Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety Capt J A Nunn C I E, D S O, Principal, Lahore Vety College, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Vety Capt H T Pease, Asst to the Inspr Genl, Civil Vety Dept, is appointed to the post of Principal, Lahore Vety College, with effect from the date of the reversion of Vety Capt J A Nunn to military duty.

Vety Capt W D Gunn, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, Bengal, is appointed to the post of Asst to the Inspr Genl Civil Vety Dept, with effect form the date on which Vety Capt Peese vacates that appointment.

Vety Captain F Reymond, Army Vety Dept, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept, on probation, and is posted to Bengal.

The services of Col T H Holdich, C B, C I E, R E, Sup, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Ceylon, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties in the Survey of India Dept.

The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—(i) Mr A M Reuther, Depy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Baluchistan—to Burma.; (ii) Mr E A Down, Depy Conservator, 3 rd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh—to Baluchistan, as Depy Conservator, 2nd grade, vice Mr Reuther.

Mr R H E Thompson, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 12th Oct 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it, and up to and including the 7th Dec 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C E Underwood, an Asst Dist Supt of Police Burma, is appointed to officiate as Dist-Supt of Police, Ajmere with effect from the 6th Aug. 1896, vice Mr S H Berkely, and during the absence on furlough of Mr H C Clogstoun, or until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H C Wright as Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt J B Edwards, D S O, I S C Sqdn Comr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, for twelve months:—Col N R Stewart, I S C, Comt. Merwara Battn, for one year.

Consequent on the grant of leave to Col N R Stwart, I S C the following appointments are made in the Merwara Battn, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders:—Capt (temporary Major) Major G H J Moore, I S C Wing Comdr and Second-in-Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col N R Stewart; Capt C B Baldock, I S C Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr and Second-in-Comd, vice Capt G H J Moore.; and Lieut H P Ball, I S C offig Wing Officer and Adjt, Deoli Irregular Force, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt, vice Capt C B Baldock.

Capt S H Godfrey, I S C, offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as British Agent at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Major Sir G S Robertson, K C S I, or until further orders.

Surgn-Capt A L Duke, I M S (Bengal), Agency Surgeon at Meshed, is granted privilege leave, for two months, with effect from the 1st Oct., 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Major—Capt A C Yate, 22nd Sept 1896. To be Lieutenant—Second-Lieut W D Villiers-Stuart, 2nd Sept 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col Adolphus Vallings, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowances.

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Mahtab Singh to be Subadar, vice Dulip Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd March 1896.

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

In continuation of G G O No. 463 of 1896, it is notified that the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army of the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service with annuity under the provisions of clause 115. In the Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:—Farrier-Major Mahammad Ansar, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, vice Kot-Dafadar Sikandar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—Major C G F Fagan, Political Assistant, 3rd class,—1st September 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Organisation.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the organisation of the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles being changed to that of a corps of Light Horse. The corps will in future be designated "The Assam Valley Light Horse."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Comdr P Downes, R I M, (p a) for one day.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F B Hebbert, Under Secy to Govt of India, Public Works Dept, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is transferred, with effect from the 1st Oct next, to the Engr Estabt, and appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, with the temporary rank of Supdg Engr, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr Upcott on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr E Baker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permanently promoted to Ex Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 22nd Aug 1895.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 3, dated 3rd Jan 1896, Mr J Sutherland, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Burma, is permanently transferred to State Railways. He will continue to be employed under the Director General of Railways.

With reference to Burma Public Works Dept Notification No 128, dated 12th Oct 1895, Mr W C Stanton, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, is permanently transferred to State Railways. He will continue under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Mr J H White, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, at present temporarily employed on the Burma State Railways, is permanently transferred to State Railways. He will continue under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

Mr A R Lilley, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railway, was transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, which line he joined on afternoon of 16th Dec 1895.

Mr J J A Despeissis, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, was transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, which line he joined on afternoon of 5th Dec 1895.

Mr G Richards, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, was transferred from the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Mandala-Kunlon Railway, which line he joined on the afternoon of the 30th Nov 1895.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 179 of the 27th March 1896, Mr F R Bagley, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, was appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1896.

Mr C R T Balston, Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Capt C A R Browne, R E, Offig Asst Accountant General, Public Works Dept, is appointed Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, in succession to Mr Balston.

Mr T P Farrell, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Hony Asst Examiner, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office, from the date that Mr Balston relinquishes charge to that of Capt Browne, R E, assuming charge.

In supersession of Notification No 217, dated the 1st May 1896, Mr H M C Trotter Depy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), is promoted to Depy Examiner, class I, temporary rank, during the period he officiated as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, viz, from the 4th May to the 18th Aug 1896, inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—Capt C A Fowler, 22nd (Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Dist Recruiting officer of the Punjabi Mahomedan Dist vice Capt A Hamilton, who has resigned, dated 10th Aug 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Lancers—Second Lieut R C Goodfellow, attached to the 10th Regt of Bombay (Light) Infy, to be offig squadron officer, vice Capt F J Nelson, on furlough, date 10th Sept 1896.

3rd Infantry—Lieut E N Davis, wing officer, to be Adjt, vice Capt H P Lane, who has vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 29th Aug 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract, being paragraph I of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, No 73, dated 27th Aug 1896, is published for general information:—

"The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgn Lieuts, their commissions being dated 29th July 1896, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School—

Bengal—H J Walton, H Ainsworth, A E H Pinch, H A D Dickson and J S Stevenson.

Madras—J W Cornwall, A Miller F A L Hammond, H R Brown, W G Richards, S P James, A N Fleming, P Dee F O N Mell, F D Browne and M Dick.

Bombay—F A Smith"

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is, on exchange from the 2nd Battalion, Durham L I admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut R E C Hall, offig wing officer, 3rd Regt of Bombay (Light) Infy 8th May 1896.

Lieut E W M Purvis, West York Regt, offig squadron officer, 16th Regt of Bengal Cavy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th Feb 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieut-Col G L Elliot, I S C, Commissary General for Transport, for one year. Pension service—23th year commenced 8th Jan 1896.

Mr J L Fendall, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl and is placed in charge of the Bihar Circle, with effect from the 7th Sept 1896.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain James Black, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain Thomas R Watson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (25th September) via Kathiawar cost ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A L M Wood, I C S; Mr P Cadell, I C S; Mr Balcristna N Vaid; and 152 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,330 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (25th August) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd and Mrs Hinzinga, Lieut-Col Evans Gordon, Surgeon-Lieut and Mr H Russell, and Mrs Charles Leith, and 4 horses. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Arabia (s)	Read	Glasgow, Aug 25.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Sept 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, &c.
	Lady Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Suez.
	Eden Hall (s)	Black	Calcutta.

The steamer Dido, Captain Watson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Akbar, for Mauritius.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
	June				
28	Nour-El-Bahr	Cooke	Hodeida		
	September				
5	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Zeila		
11	Saint Giles	Fortay	Cardiff	18	Ras Rawaya
12	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Somali coast	16	Bombay
13	Q Eleanor	Ritson	Cardiff		
	Quanza Por Gun Boat	Lima	Zanzibar		
	S Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida		Hodeida
14	Aston Hall	McKee	Bombay	15	Marseilles
	A Provana It M of War	Colitiletti	Zeila	16	Zeila
	Massilia	Harvey	London	14	Sydney
	Smit	Carst	Java		Hamburg
15	Cataluna	Karrera	Cadiz		Manilla
	Q Margret	McKersie	New York		
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	16	Hodeida
16	Wraggoe	Rowe	Java		Port Said F O
	Palestina	Polleri	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Melbourne	Rogliano	Marseilles		Bombay
	Kt Bachelor	Thomas	Batoum		Kurrachee
	Meyun	Marais	Somali coast	17	Somali coast
	Thibet	Garrett	Jeddah		Bombay
17	Rome	Daniell	Sydney		London
	M Bucquehan	Costanzo	Bombay	18	Trieste
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		
	Staffetta It M of War	Moffei	Mussowa		Zanzibar
	Artusa	Cali	Mussowa		
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast		Somali coast
18	Nubia	Browne	Calcutta		London
	Zampa	Chisholm	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	A Provana It M of War	Colitiletti	Zeila		Port Said F O
	Thyra	Dunning	Java		
	C Lindsay	Schofield	Calcutta	19	London
	Oldenburg	Heintz	Bremen		Sydney
19	Voronej	Andrieff	Vladivostok		Odessa
	Montiserrat	Marroig	Liverpool		Manilla
	Bengloe	Thomson	China	20	London
20	Canara	Stabb	Bombay	22	Zanzibar
	Onipenta	Livingstone	Cardiff		
	Naderi	Raffin	Jeddah	20	Bombay

Aden, September 21.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—6 cases whisky, Ruttonjee Bomonjee and Co, Clan Macrae s—9 cases whisky, 7 cases gingerwine, and 6 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Edinburgh s—20 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—5 cases silvered plate glass, H Mahomedally.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Dido s—225 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—3 cases medicine, Curoondas Nuthoo and Co; 45 cases medicine, &c, and 26 cases provision, &c, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 4 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 cases perfumed spirit, A M Sodder; 9 cases lamps, S Abdually; 28 cases provision, &c, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—60 cases hock, Noel and Rechards.
Banares s—3 cases liqueur, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—10 bales straw boards, A H Tyabally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—21 cases glasswares, M Bharmul; 14 cases soap, Mahomed Hajee Gunee; 10 cases glasswares, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 15 cases soap, A Amiroodin; 8 cases glasswares, A M Sodder; 15 cases soap, Esmail Habib and

FROM CHARENTE.

Mothly Hall s—65 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—13 cases brassware, Ardeshire and Byramjee; 3 cases brassware, F P Bhumgara; 7 bales carpets, H S Lalljee and Co; 9 cases nutmegs, Molediua Lalljee; 4 bales hides, J M Rehimtoola; 14 bales skins, R Dhanjee and Co; 10 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 100 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 11 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 12 casks condiments, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 44 cwt peacock feathers, V Gangjee; 14 cwt dry ginger, K Khooshall; 22 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dido s—2 bales carpets, and 1 case wearing apperal, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—495 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 146 cwt gum, Bauer Krause; 1,600 cwt myrabollams, Halbrook and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,005 cwt groundnuts, Glade and Co; 714 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—1,210 bales cotton, and 2,505 cwt groundnuts, Glade and Co; 21 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Dido s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—4 chests opium, Abdoola Allarakhia and Co; 16 chests opium, M Byramjee; 9 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 10 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 29 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 35 chests opium, F C Keeka and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 214 cwt kismiss, Manecklal Gordhan; 2 parcels pearls, 33 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 1 box gorachandan, M M Essabhy; 51 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 6 chests opium, M M Essabhoy; 115 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 2 1-4 cwt ivory, M M Esaabhoy; 2 parcels cow bazar, D Mowjee; 2 parcel cow bazar, C M Bhesania and Co.

Kt of St John s—500 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Letimbro s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 tons old iron, G Duyboy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—9 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist R Canji and Co; 15 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 41 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 91 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 74 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 41 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 48 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 53 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 46 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 59 chests opium, N Cassombhoy and Co.
Kt of St John s—500 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St John s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
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Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.
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Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
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Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
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Very efficacious for Horses in my Regt
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2/6 3/6
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ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
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LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, March 12th, 1878.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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Berner's College, London.
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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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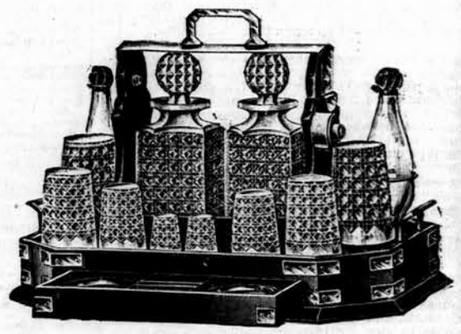

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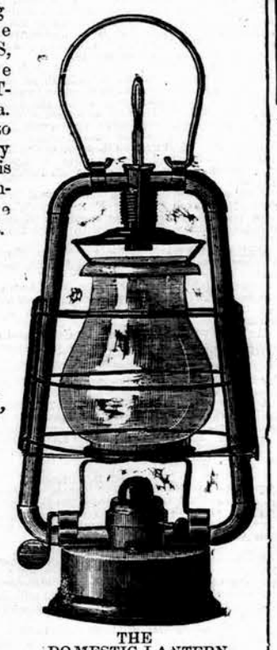

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